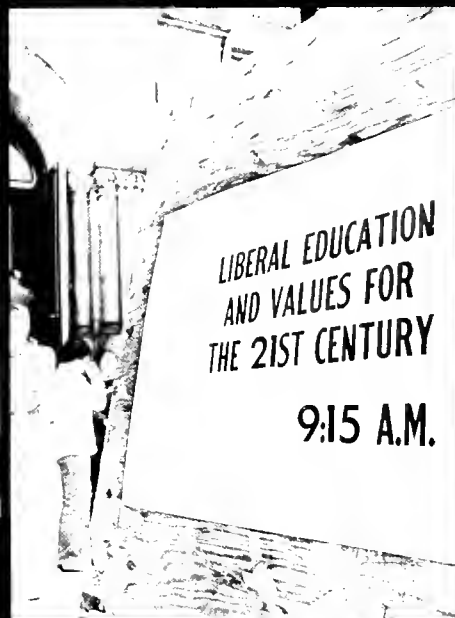


JOHN F. BARRY

Eleven extraordinary days





Portrait of the Senior Fellow: John Nicholas Brown, a member of the Brown Corporation since 1930 and a Fellow since 1935, participated in his fifth inauguration of a Brown president. This photograph was taken at the inaugural morning address given by Harvard president Derek Bok (page 30).

Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly, May/June 1977, Vol. 77, No. 8

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page 2



page 15



page 19

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Postmaster:

Send Form 3579 to Box 1908,
Brown University,
Providence, R.I. 02912

Cover: Four John Forasté photographs capture some of the flavor of the fifteenth Brown inaugural. Clockwise, from the lower left, they include a smiling President Howard R. Swearer in the procession; the new president preparing to receive the presidential chain and pendant from Chancellor Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr., with Senior Fellow John Nicholas Brown and Corporation Secretary Alfred H. Joslin in the background; Cellist Mstislav Rostropovich displaying his Brown sweatshirt; and the scene before a Sayles Hall symposium on values and liberal education.

In this issue

2 A University Renews Itself

The inauguration of a president is always an occasion of tradition and ceremony. Howard Swearer's inauguration in April was much more. Eleven days of shared learning and self-examination provided the Brown community with a sense of where it is and where it may be going. In this special issue, the *BAM* examines those eleven days.

4 The Fifteenth Inaugural

The day that Howard R. Swearer publicly accepted the "engagement" as Brown's fifteenth president was one of the happiest moments on campus in recent memory.

10 Rostropovich at Meehan

Most of the people who saw Russian master cellist Mstislav Rostropovich at Brown will remember him as much for his warmth and generosity as for his incomparable artistry.

15 The Importance of the Arts

If art is the best way to know ourselves, as many have said, then Brown made a valiant effort toward self-knowledge during its inaugural season. In addition to hosting one of the world's greatest musicians, it opened its doors and its heart to one of America's great poets, two young novelists, and a host of literary critics.

19 Do Values Play a Role in Science?

Brown's Nobel Laureate in Physics, Leon Cooper, told a pre-inaugural symposium that "science does not tell us God is dead" — only that a belief in God is unnecessary to the understanding of the universe. His penetrating essay on science and values is followed by the comments of five colleagues with differing perspectives.

26 The World Around Us

Such speakers as Kingman Brewster, Julian Bond, and Under Secretary of State Lucy Benson widened the academic focus of the Swearer inauguration to include such topics as reverse discrimination, President Carter's foreign policy initiatives, and the role of myth and reality in the life of Black America.

30 Can Morality Be Taught?

With scandal a national obsession and truth, at times, a matter of expediency, some people have begun to long for the days when character was thought to be the by-product of a good education. On the morning of Howard Swearer's inauguration, four college presidents asked themselves what academe could do to foster better concepts of morality.

Departments

- 35 Under the Elms
- 36 Sports
- 40 The Classes
- 56 Carrying the Mail



Amid centuries-old tradition

A university renews itself

There are those — even in the Ivy League — who disparage academic ritual. Practical sorts, they feel that pomp is an anachronism, and circumstance a waste of time.

It was not unheard of, then, when Howard Swearer, contemplating his forthcoming Brown presidency from the serenity of a Midwestern autumn, decided that he'd like to forego the traditional inaugural ceremonies. It was not unheard of, but the news fell with a leaden thud upon the ears of campus planners.

Since the pre-Revolutionary War days of James Manning, Brown presidents have been receiving the venerable Charter of the University and swearing to uphold it "on the peril of the penalty of perjury" in solemn public ceremonies of one sort or another. The practice has become as much a part of presidential heritage as the collection of dour faces that lines the walls of Sayles Hall. Since the turn of this century, in fact, those skeletal inaugural rites carried over from Manning's day have been polished to a fine luster and enlarged considerably by the addition of new symbols (the University mace in 1928, the presidential chain and pendant in 1965, the official Brown flag this year). What has emerged after 213 years of such evolution is a ceremony that ranks alongside Commencement as one of Brown's grand moments of academic theater — not something to be cast aside lightly in an age seeking order and a link with the past.

Through gentle persuasion, Mr. Swearer was convinced of the contribution this particular bit of ritual offered, and a compromise was struck. The new president would don a befeater's hat

and wear the University's official presidential robe to an April inauguration, but the occasion would be expanded to include more than mere symbolic gesture. A decision was made to plan an inaugural program that would, over several days, highlight the intellectual and cultural life of the University. Through speakers, concerts, special guests, and group discussions, the inaugural emphasis would shift from the office of the presidency to the institution itself. And in keeping with that broader purpose, the events were to be open not only to an on-campus audience, but to the larger Rhode Island community to which Brown belongs.

This issue of the *BAM* is devoted to the fruits of that decision — eleven extraordinary days in April. From an incisive series of debates on the role human values play in teaching and learning, to a reading by a great American poet, and an emotional free concert featuring the world's foremost cellist, the Brown campus reverberated during those eleven days with the kind of mass educational experiences tuition cannot buy.

Some of the activities, such as a major conference on the novel and current theories of fiction and a five-day examination of the myths and realities of contemporary life in black America, were not officially part of the inaugural program but served, through fortuitous scheduling, to enhance the inauguration's theme of joyful shared learning. Others, notably two endowed lectureships filled by recent appointees of the Carter Administration, were annual events given a special bit of care and planning to dovetail with this moment of campus history. And, in order to include all segments of the Brown community in the celebration, the University Relations staff, whose planning produced capacity audiences for most of the inaugural events, also scheduled Parents Weekend during the eleven-day fête.

Posters and publicity helped to in-

sure the success of this most ambitious inauguration, but it remained for Archibald MacLeish, speaking with utmost simplicity, to give words to the meaning of the undertaking. He spoke of Brown as "a famous university at a moment of change — pausing — examining itself and the world around it, asking itself the questions all universities ask or should ask at such moments." Society is continually refreshed by such intervals, said the poet, "intervals when time can be slowed down for a moment and the truth told and the future contemplated."

The inauguration of Howard R. Swearer — a man whose modesty and practicality begged no inauguration at all — as Brown's fifteenth president turned out to be just such an interval in the life of the University. One runs the risk of sounding both sentimental and extravagant in attempting to convey the enthusiasm and the sense of common purpose evident on campus during the inaugural days of April, but the *BAM* hopes to share a bit of their flavor, to show what happens when, as Archibald MacLeish put it, "Brown University pauses, lifts its head from its books, and regards the quarters of its compass" — the arts, the sciences, the world within, and the world outside of academe. What follows is only a portion of the collective journey to MacLeish's "magnetic north." It is a story whose importance lies not in the rites of passage, but in the celebration of self-renewal.

Inaugural section written by Sandra Reeves, assisted by Anne Diffily, Janet Phillips, and Noel Rubinton.

Photographed by John Forasté

Physics professor Philip Bray holds the University mace high as the platform party takes its place at the end of the inaugural procession.

The fifteenth inaugural

The happiest campus gathering in many years



Seated with her sons in the first row of the audience, Janet Swearer watches her husband deliver his inaugural address (opposite).

Some intriguing clues alerted Brown's inaugural planners to the fact that this year's formal swearing-in ceremony, unlike some routinely dull affairs of the past, was going to be a popular success. In fact, several weeks before the April 16 ceremony, Associate Vice-President and Director of University Relations Bob Reichley was willing to predict he had a hit on his hands.

Instead of the sixty or so members of the wind ensemble whom Reichley and his staff expected, from past experience, to sign up to play for the president, a total of 105 student musicians were heard from. Another clue came from faculty and staff. What appeared to be record numbers of acceptances kept pouring into the inauguration headquarters from those willing to march in academic regalia in the Presidential Procession. Finally, when the 4,000 free tickets to the Inaugural Concert featuring Mstislav Rostropovich were snapped up in a matter of days, the planners decided that extra chairs and a talk with the fire marshal were in order.

As it turned out, the precautions were more than justified. Despite the fact that only colleges and universities in the Ivy League, the New England area, and Rhode Island were invited to send representatives (invitations usually go out to most of the nation's 2,800 colleges, but the decision to scale down the list was part of Mr. Swearer's plan to de-emphasize the event), more than 4,300 people packed themselves into Meehan Auditorium to hear Senior Fellow John Nicholas Brown render in his marvelously resonant voice the "engagement" of office to Howard Swearer. The crowd set a record. Later that evening, almost 4,700 people jammed the temporarily converted ice hockey rink

to hear the Russian master cellist perform with the Brown Orchestra (see page 10). That set another record.

Besides setting attendance records, the fifteenth Brown inaugural was also memorable as one of the happiest campus gatherings in many years —untroubled, spontaneous, full of genuine warmth. For the sentimentalist, there were plenty of nice, human touches: the president extending his hand to his surprised wife as he exited the stage for the recession, and then leading her from the audience to join the robed dignitaries in their march, as the crowd roared its approval; the Swearer family laughing when the president awkwardly adjusted his brown befeater's hat; Mstislav Rostropovich beaming as he received an honorary degree and a standing ovation for being "a humble man who enlivens our most noble aspirations"; students and administrative staff marching for the first time in an Inaugural Procession; Mr. Swearer looking truly astonished by his first of many standing ovations.

Whether it sprang from good publicity, or the momentum gained in prior inaugural activities during the week, or just from the need to be positive about Brown, the response to Mr. Swearer on April 16 was something rather special. It was as if the members of the audience had been holding their enthusiasm at bay for months and just couldn't suppress it any longer. They gave the new president a thunderous ovation when he took the oath of office, followed closely by another round of applause when he accepted the Brown Charter, and another when he received the presidential chain and pendant. They were so wound up by the time he sat in the Manning Chair (a 186-year-old gift from the first Brown president and a part of the ritual) that they sprang to their feet

continued on page 8



Senior Fellow John Nicholas Broten, who has been a participant in the University's ceremonies for four decades, administers the "engagement" of office to Howard Swearer (at right). Then Mr. Broten and Chancellor Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr., place the presidential chain and pendant around the neck of the president (below), who holds the Charter of the University in his hand. When Mr. Swearer sat in the Manning Chair (opposite) the audience stood and cheered.





and stunned the president with several moments of loud applause. Indeed, Mr. Swearer had the kind of audience on April 16 that even gave him a sustained ovation when he characterized himself in his speech as "a small-town boy from the Midwest."

As might have been expected, the president confessed that all the attention was embarrassing to him. He was reminded, he said, of Adlai Stevenson's warning about flattery — that, like smoking, it isn't harmful so long as you don't inhale. Beyond that, Mr. Swearer said he realized that the spirit of goodwill and the show of support were primarily a demonstration of loyalty and commitment to Brown — "your University, and now mine."

A man who is far more comfortable speaking informally than giving an address to 4,300, Mr. Swearer kept his remarks general and, for the most part, very positive. He defined the president's role as that of a catalyst, saying that good leadership, to him, means the ability to bring people together and make things happen. "We college and university presidents are prone to take the credit when things go well and talk about irresistible social forces when they do not," he said. "In fact, I think our role should largely be as catalyst. If there is one overriding function of the president, it is to encourage and nurture

the many initiatives from all sectors of the University."

He also said that he thought Brown had faced up to its financial troubles — a plight it shares with all of higher education — in a way that should make future planning less rocky than might have been expected. But he cautioned that " 'steady state' is more difficult to manage than growth." Mr. Swearer struck a note for higher education's responsibility to the rights of its members and to the needs of the larger society, but he tempered the latter with the reality of contracting financial horizons: "Higher education is not and should not be immune from truth-in-advertising, effective affirmative action, due process, and openness in decision-making," the president said. "Without overreaching our capability, we should seek to do our full share in helping to rectify social injustices and to improve the lot of our fellow human beings . . . In case you missed the qualifying phrase, I want to repeat it: without overreaching our capability. Universities, as well as other institutions in our society, are all too often expected to take on missions or solve problems for which they are neither suited nor adequately funded."

In other highlights of a fairly brief address, Mr. Swearer called on public and private universities to work in tandem to improve the financing of Ameri-

can higher education; urged the Brown community to replace "the endless search for elusive compromises in an age of acrimonious dissension" with a "genuine consensus"; and suggested that Brown might very well play an important future role in the national movement for lifelong learning. He concluded his remarks by saying that he found the University "a poised and confident community." To assure continued success, Mr. Swearer called for "an openness of spirit and a willingness to continue to assume risks for the improvement of our condition."

Prior to his inaugural address, which was as well received as his mastery of ritualistic paraphernalia had been, Mr. Swearer heard Chancellor Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr., praise him for his "intelligence, energy, and quick wit" and listened as Corporation Secretary Alfred H. Joslin delivered an unexpected encomium to Janet Swearer, the "many-faceted partner" in the Brown presidency. It remained for longtime Yale President Kingman Brewster (see page 26) to remind him two days later, in a bit of verbal razzing, that after the splendidly enthusiastic induction he'd received, "the only way to go is . . ." There were those on the campus in April, however, who were betting that the best was yet to come.



After receiving his honorary degree, Mstislav Rostropovich shakes hands with the president. At right, Janet Swearer and the Swearer sons (from left, Rick, Nick, and Randy) are introduced to the audience.





The procession heads toward Meehan (above), the recession begins the departure from Meehan (below). Students tossed confetti from the windows as the procession moved through the Pembroke campus.



Rostropovich's day at Brown



The maestro arrived at the hockey rink in a dark suit at 10:30 a.m.

In one hand he held his prized Stradivarius cello firmly and in the other the leash of his tiny dog, Pooks.

Inside the makeshift concert hall, the members of the Brown University Orchestra, over seventy strong, finished tuning their instruments. Conductor Martin Fischer led the group through some of the rough spots in Saint-Saëns' "Concerto for Cello and Orchestra in A Minor."

At 11:05, Mstislav Rostropovich climbed the steps to the stage built where the east goal usually sits. He smiled, said "hello" warmly, and shook hands with several first violinists. The orchestra members applauded briefly, showing restraint. The Russian-born musician — indisputably the world's greatest living cellist — sat down and

began to play. A remarkable day in the cultural life of Brown had begun.

The day started with the rehearsal — an intensive, productive one — and ended with a mobbed, moving concert. In between, President Howard Swearer conferred an honorary degree on Rostropovich and, in the citation, told him that his place among music immortals was assured. But on this day, Mstislav Rostropovich was all human and Brown adored him for it.

The most awed and admiring group was the orchestra itself. "I think it was the most exciting day of my life," Lloyd Minor '79, a cellist, said unabashedly, and he surely was not alone in that sentiment. Few of the orchestra's players, if any, will go into professional musical careers. Thus, as orchestra president and bassoon player Brian Brod '77 put it, "It's really a unique opportunity. It's

the highlight of what I'll do musically."

The unique opportunity was long in the planning and preparation stages. Martin Fischer explained that the idea of the inauguration planners was to "go for as lofty a name as possible." Early this year an invitation to Rostropovich was tendered with a handwritten note from president Brod and a seconding letter from Senior Fellow John Nicholas Brown. Additionally, Rostropovich was notified that he had been selected to receive an honorary degree.

In keeping with his nearly legendary generosity, Rostropovich answered Brod's "shot in the dark" in late February, saying he would be honored to play at Brown and would not even accept expense money. "We were all really overcome," Minor said.

But Fischer knew that playing with the master cellist would be a demanding

A very human 'immortal' in a Brown sweatshirt

Mstislav Rostropovich (rehearsing with the Brown Orchestra, at left) waves to a cheering audience (below) as he leaves the stage following the concert in Meehan Auditorium. Orchestra director Martin Fischer follows him down the steps.



honor. It would be a formidable undertaking for an almost entirely student orchestra at a liberal arts university with a relatively small music department. As the concert drew nearer, rehearsals became more frequent, lengthy, and intense. "I am trying to bring them to a tighter ensemble level," Fischer noted during the last week of rehearsals. "Everyone understands the urgency of the situation," Brod said. Minor, who began playing the cello in Little Rock, Arkansas, nine years ago because there were no violins in town to rent, said he and his colleagues practiced harder than usual. "We want every note to be good, since Rostropovich is that way," the medical education program student added. "It's exciting, but then again it's a little bit scary."

For Anne Conley '79, the concert was a rather amazing encore. Last year,

as a cello student at the Hartt Conservatory of Music, she played the same Saint-Saëns concerto with Rostropovich as the soloist. "It was really incredible to play with the man . . . you don't even bother playing, you just listen to him. I can't really believe he's coming here." Of his style, she said, "Besides being technically impeccable, he's a total musician . . . He's had an incredible life. He hears every note."

The final week of preparation was a strenuous one. The Monday night session in Sayles went well, banishing fears that the spring-vacation break would be especially harmful. Wednesday night the group moved to the cavernous Meehan. The stage was packed with the musicians; the players on the outer edges were only a foot or two from the edge of the platform. University officials and an acoustics consul-

tant listened from all around the auditorium. A white bandshell of sorts constructed by the physical plant department and some paneling and a curtain at the far end of the rink were set up to help minimize the echo and other bad effects. The sound was uneven, though in many spots it was much better than had been expected.

The rehearsal itself was grueling and three hours long. Fischer often stopped the music and coached the group, occasionally reminding them that "three days from now there'll be three or four thousand people out there. What's lost now is lost forever." He conducted with enthusiasm, cheerfully barking out a general "Shhhh" to quiet the sound or to give specific instructions for various sections.

Cellist Ron Feldman of the Boston Symphony Orchestra mounted the

stage to play the solo part. Last year's honored guest orchestra soloist was this year's warm-up artist. Feldman, dressed casually and chewing his gum rapidly, occasionally interjected a musical suggestion or a note on Rostropovich. "He's played it [the Saint-Saëns] so many times . . . he comes up with effects almost out of nowhere."

During a break, some players continued to practice. Others relaxed, but the conversation remained musical. One group exchanged Rostropovich tidbits. Later, the youthful Feldman conducted and Fischer listened from a distance. The conductor came back moaning, "That 'D' sounds like it came out of a refugee camp." Generally, the rehearsal went well, although Fischer warned that "Saturday at 11 will come the bewitching hour."

By the Friday evening rehearsal,

Meehan was looking more like a concert hall. The portable seats were down on the rink floor, and two light stands of colored spotlights had been put in place. Again the orchestra attacked the "nasty spots," and again Fischer tried to coax the group to a higher level of precision. Then the rehearsal was over and only a night's sleep separated the group from its collaboration with the master.

Rostropovich's Saturday morning rehearsal with the orchestra showed many flashes of his musical genius and personal charm. He was the only one on stage without the score, yet he knew how to locate any phrase better and faster than any of the others. After only a dozen or so measures, Rostropovich knew he wanted more sound from the small flute section halfway across the stage behind him. He caught minute errors in tempo and demonstrated the

preferred speed on his cello to the rapt audience.

At the end of one run-through, Rostropovich literally leaped up from his padded chair, flipped through Fischer's conductor score rapidly, and asked the orchestra to play an F natural in one obscure spot where he had heard an F sharp.

Such corrections could have been tedious and irritating if made by another, but Rostropovich was cheerful and charming even as he urged the group to do better. After having the students repeat one trouble spot a few times, Rostropovich remarked, "Now is just good, perfect, just be more sure." It was all smiles on the stage.

In his playing, Rostropovich took "wonderful liberties," Fischer pointed out to the orchestra. "The more he takes liberties, the more he honors us."



The hour of rehearsal went by quickly. The audience of forty was about 100 times smaller than the crowd for the concert eight hours later and included a few musicians and university officials. Physical plant workers involved in the massive Meehan reclamation project that went on during inauguration day (from concert hall to inauguration site to concert hall within half a day) watched quietly and attentively.

"Thank you very much, that's very good. I await our concert," the master said as the practice session ended. A hockey dressing room had been outfitted for Rostropovich and a private lunch was offered. But he chose instead to eat a box lunch on Aldrich-Dexter Field with the orchestra. Within minutes, Rostropovich was on the grass, accompanied by his dog and surrounded by orchestra members.

"What's the story behind how you started to play the cello?" a student asked the musician, who grew up in the Soviet Union. With his English temporarily failing him, Rostropovich turned to a companion, who translated the query into Russian. The musician grinned and retorted: "That's easy. My father gave me a cello and I started to play." The questions continued for some time and elicited an intricate explanation by Rostropovich of the wonders of his priceless cello.

The warmest moment of the picnic came when several orchestra members presented the guest soloist with a Brown sweatshirt. Without missing a beat, Rostropovich broke into a wide grin and shed his light topcoat, scarf, and suit jacket. On went the sweatshirt to the collective approval of the players.

Arlan Coolidge '24, the retired

former music department chairman and orchestra director, who sits in with the orchestra occasionally when an extra violinist is needed, enjoyed the lunch-time scene thoroughly. "Rostropovich was not difficult at all to meet. He doesn't put himself on a pedestal," remarked Coolidge, who himself once played with the New York Philharmonic and the Cincinnati Orchestra.

Soon Rostropovich was off to robe for the inaugural procession and later to receive his honorary doctor of music degree on the Meehan stage.

By the start of the concert, the mood had again turned serious. Meehan was packed with almost 4,700 spectators, about eight times the usual turnout for an orchestra concert in Sayles.

The orchestra opened with a successful performance of the "Symphony No. 1 in E Minor" by Sibelius. But the

A gift to the master

Members of the Brown Orchestra decided to make their distinguished guest feel a part of Brown even before he received his honorary degree. So during the lunch on Aldrich-Dexter Field (Rostropovich had passed up a private lunch to eat with the students), Orchestra president Brian Brod presented him with a Brown sweatshirt. As the pictures on the opposite page show, the cellist wasted no time in replacing his vest with his new gift, as the orchestra members applauded. Later, the Russian-born Rostropovich enjoyed a peculiarly American institution (left).



thoughts of just about everyone in Meehan were on what was to come after intermission. Just before the lights went down again, workmen brought on stage the custom-made podium requested by Rostropovich only hours earlier. It was exactly what he wanted: made of soft wood and uncovered. A standing ovation greeted the master even before he played.

It is not likely that so many people were ever so quiet in Meehan as they were for the next twenty minutes. His eyes closed, Rostropovich played feverishly, yet gracefully. His fingers raced up and down the strings, always in precise control. He played with great power, and he also played with romantic softness and slowness. At times he literally shook with intensity.

When it was over, the crowd was on its feet again, this time for three minutes of sustained applause. Fischer, conductor of the orchestra for thirty years, glowed. The reviews later would praise the orchestral accompaniment and marvel at Rostropovich.

Eventually Rostropovich returned to the stage to play a solo encore, a soothing "Sarabande" from the unaccompanied cello suites of Bach. Members of the orchestra finally relaxed and listened. The bass players, with no chairs, simply laid down their instruments and sat on the stage. One dangled his feet over the edge. Soon the encore too was over and the applause roared up again. After taking a final bow (his sixth in all), Rostropovich clownishly dragged off several women

performers with him as he left the stage.

The lights over the sports arena slowly went back on and the crowd filed out of the stands toward the exits. For a long moment, Meehan Auditorium hadn't seemed to be anything like a hockey rink.

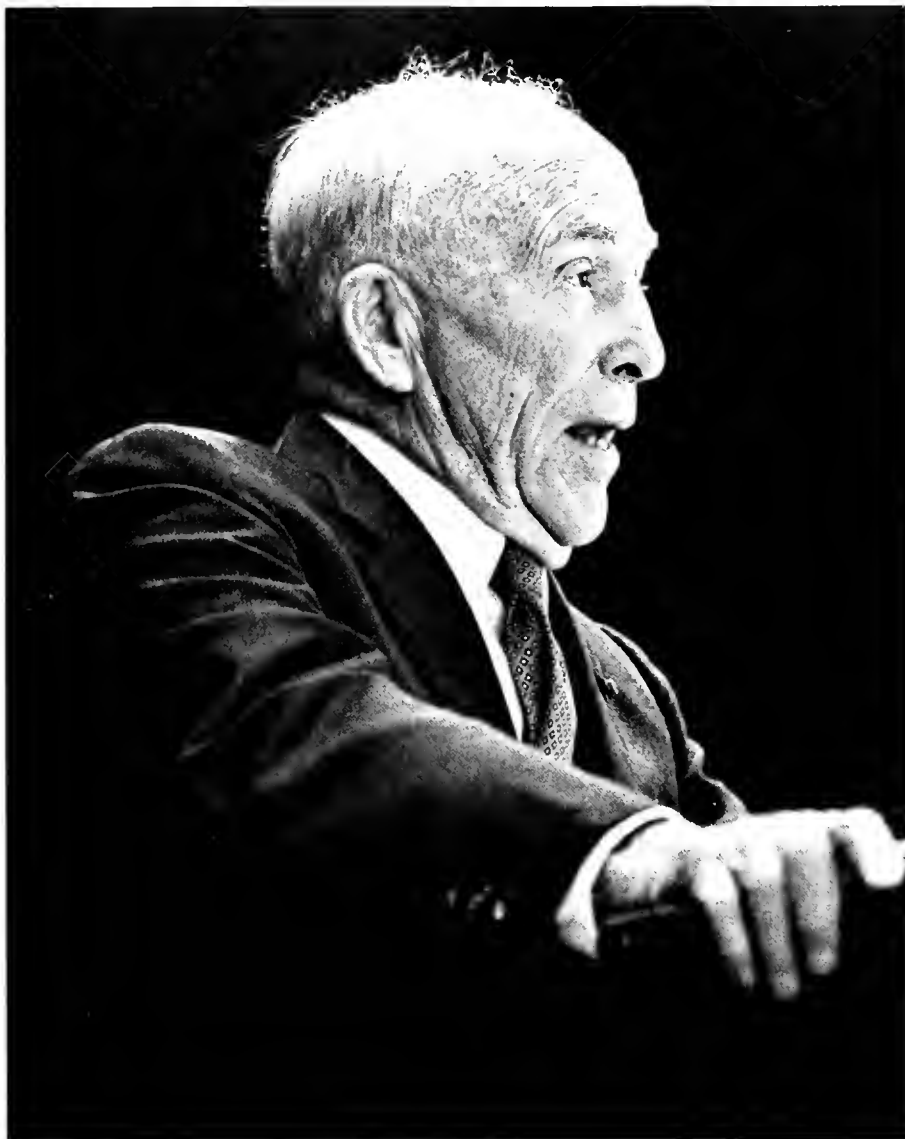
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Under the portraits of assorted Brown luminaries that line the walls of Sayles Hall, an intense Marty Fischer leads the orchestra in rehearsal the week of inauguration.



The importance of the arts

MacLeish: 'How else can the university teach the truth?'



Looking and sounding like a man twenty years his junior, Archibald MacLeish, eighty-five-year-old poet, playwright, and statesman, thrilled a reverently attentive audience at Alumnae Hall on the afternoon following the inauguration with an hour and fifteen minutes of readings and personal observations dedicated to the memory of Mark Donohue '59. MacLeish later called the crowd, which overflowed onto the Pembroke campus where loudspeakers piped his words, "the best audience I've ever had."

He shared with that audience bits and pieces of his fascinating life in anecdotes brought to mind by the poems he read. In addition to winning three Pulitzer Prizes, a National Book Award, an Oscar, a Tony, and countless other prizes for his literary achievements, MacLeish has also been a lawyer, the Librarian of Congress, the assistant secretary of state, a founder of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), a magazine editor, and a Harvard professor.

A lifelong obsession with freedom, reflected in several of the poems he read at Brown, prompted MacLeish to comment twice on the furor raised in some quarters over President Carter's espousal of human rights. "I wonder what [his critics] think of the Declaration of Independence," said the poet. "Have they read it?"

One of the giants of the heyday of American literary expatriates in the

twenties, MacLeish also confessed in one of his asides that neither he nor his wife, Ada, a former singer, could recognize much of their Paris experience of fifty years ago in the picture of the time that is currently fashionable in what he called this country's "nostalgia affliction."

He also talked of writers who were his friends: e.e. cummings, who loved beauty and died, said MacLeish, watching a sunset; Ernest Hemingway, whose widow told the poet that her husband's suicide was "somehow an accident"; and Carl Sandburg, who was, said MacLeish, "rather savagely treated in his life; I don't know why."

Before reading a poem about Sandburg, the poet shared one of his favorite stories about the man he says "will persist" despite the shoddy treatment of critic and public alike: When MacLeish was Librarian of Congress, Carl Sandburg paid him a visit in his strange, ornately decorated office. (Among other features, the room has "columns that rise but don't support anything," MacLeish recalled.) Cigar in mouth, Sandburg looked the room over in silence and then said ruefully, "Over the poet's cocoa . . . was rococo." "After that, he disappeared, and I didn't see him again for years," said MacLeish.

In honor of Brown's "moment of reconsideration," MacLeish wrote the following statement on the value of the arts to mankind and the current cultural threat to the full realization of that value. Delivered at his reading in April, the statement begins with a quotation from Saul Bellow's Nobel Prize address at Stockholm last December, in which the novelist quotes from Proust in *Time Regained*:

Without art," says Bellow's version of Proust, "we do not know ourselves or anyone else." And Proust goes on: "Only art penetrates what pride, passion, intelligence, and habit erect on all sides — the seeming realities of this world." "I do not, myself, much care for that metaphor which figures art as a kind of X-ray capable of penetrating the apparent to illuminate the real. I prefer to think of art, and particularly the art of poetry, as a magnetizer of the chaotic particles of our experience of the world which somehow — no one knows quite how — compels them to arrange themselves in patterns which can mean — patterns which can be read to mean. But it is

the statement, not the metaphor, which is important here, and the statement continues: "There is another reality, the genuine one, which we lose sight of. This other reality is always sending us hints which, without art, we cannot receive."

Now if this is true — if, without art, we cannot receive even hints of the genuine reality, the truth of our human experience — if "without art we do not know ourselves or anyone else" — then art is not at all what so many of us think it: a pleasant decoration of life, an escape perhaps from an unpleasant actuality. It is, instead, the means — the unique and only means — to the most essential human knowledge, the knowledge of ourselves. And if it is that, then anything which stands in the way of our use of art for its essential purpose must be a matter of deep concern. And there *is*, of course, such an obstruction — an obstruction which *does* concern us, particularly those who are responsible for education.

I refer to the decline of reading which, in the art of letters, in the art of poetry, is the means *to* the means. Without the ability to read — without the wish to use that ability — the art of letters is closed away and, if Proust is right, so is the knowledge of one's self and of the others. There are continuing arguments about the cause of the decline, but there is one circumstance about which there is no argument. We are now some thirty years into what someone must have called the Age of Television, and there are already statistics to prove what everyone has observed for himself — that children spend more time staring at the electronic picture-book, with its beautiful colors and marvelous images and total inanity, than they spend at school and immeasurably more than they spend with books. (Why bother to decipher those obdurate and difficult little signs on paper when the horses will run by themselves if you touch a switch?)

We know all this, but we do not seem to draw conclusions. We talk about television — meaning, of course, commercial television — and its effects on children, but what we seem to have mostly in mind is not its effect on the acquisition of the ability to read, but the possibility that its obsession with violence may teach violence. I doubt that the problem is as simple as that. The trouble is not that there is violence in television. There is violence in *Oedipus*,

too, and in *Lear* and *Hedda Gabler*. The trouble is that in television the violence is *only* violence. What speaks in the great tragedies speaks through the Word, speaks to the imagination, speaks for the understanding of human life — its misery — its wonder. But in television the Word is void, and the violence is there as violence — like raw sewage in a river.

No, it is not the violence we should be complaining about. It is something much more complicated. It is the fact that the picture-book gets in the way of the Word, as picture books always do, and that children who have not learned to read — truly to read — to read not only with their eyes but with their hearts — are shut out from the knowledge of humanity. What is an old, frail woman with a handbag to a gang of adolescent children who have never learned to read, and so have never looked through the magic glass? She is something to use, to rob, to beat, perhaps to murder. She is not human . . . Nor are they.

The real concern, in other words, is not the murder. By the time the old, frail woman lies there dead, it is already too late by years. The real concern is with the blurred imaginations, stunted sensibilities of the young murderers. And that is not a problem for policemen, but for teachers — whether the professing teachers in the classrooms, or those un-intending teachers who make television films without the Word, without the art . . . without imagination. There are cer-



tain provinces of our human world in which ineptitude and ignorance can do more harm than malice, and art is one.

But censorship is not the answer here, or anywhere else in a free society. The answer to bad art, degrading art, is good art. Let those other teachers who *intend* their teaching — classroom teachers from the kindergartens to the universities — *teach* the arts, and not defensively but with the passion of conviction they deserve. Let them make common cause with the great non-commercial television stations, not simply to resurrect the masterpieces of the past, but to encourage young, bold writers to produce new works which will restore the Word to those beautiful, unmeaning images in technicolor, and replace their childish themes with the great themes of life.

Forty years ago, before the start of television, when the situation was reversed and words without their images were all the engineers could give us, there was a moment when it seemed that plays for radio, even verse plays for radio, might find great audiences like those that television counts on now. Indeed, such plays still reach great audiences in the British Isles and on the Continent and elsewhere. And though the chance seems lost with us, the old example stands. Sooner or later, with a little luck and a finger-pinch of true encouragement, some young playwright will discover how to adapt the stage of television, cluttered as it now is with infantile commercials and great heaps of cash, to the necessities of art, of drama, and will write (none has been written yet) a *television* play. When that day comes, the Word will have its great, decisive say again, and the imagination of the children — wonder of the world — will greet it.

That is my statement. I address it to the University at this moment of reconsideration, because I wish to suggest the possibility that the technological revolution in which we live, and particularly the revolution in what we call communications, has not diminished the importance of the arts, but has increased it to such a degree that it demands an academic recommitment far more serious than any so far made. How else can the University, the society, teach the truth? "Without art we do not know ourselves or anyone else."

Novel conference: Gardner, Godwin, and feminism

John Gardner is a little stouter, and perhaps a shade taller, than one imagines Chaucer to have been. But with a black suit highlighting his shoulder-length gray hair, he does have a certain medieval air about him.

Gardner is the author of one of this year's most critically acclaimed novels, *October Light*, and on the eve of the Swearer inauguration he was wandering the halls of the Barus-Holley building in his black suit, waiting for Brown English Professor Mark Spilka to decide what to do with the excess people who had shown up to hear Gardner read from his work. Something of a media celebrity in the month of April (he was featured in such widely divergent periodicals as *The Atlantic Monthly* and *People*), Gardner had come to Brown primarily to discuss ancient and medieval fiction as part of Spilka's conference on literary theory called "Towards a Poetics of Fiction." (A medieval scholar who lives in a cabin in the Vermont woods and breeds horses, the enigmatic Gardner is probably the only major American novelist to claim Chaucer as a prime literary model.)

The Gardner reading, a joint appearance with novelist Gail Godwin (*Glass People*, *The Odd Woman*), was a special evening offering of a conference that was scholarly in tone, and it drew a mob. With enough audience stranded in the Barus-Holley lobby to fill the allotted lecture hall two times over, Spilka tried for half an hour to find a larger room on campus, only to be told that every suitable meeting place at Brown was filled that night with some type of inaugural activity. Defeated, the professor clenched his teeth on a half-lit cigar and turned the hordes away.

Those who were locked out of the reading, including Graduate School Dean Ernest Frerichs, Brown novelist R. V. Cassill, and English Professor Hyatt Waggoner, among others, missed the opportunity of seeing John Gardner

upstaged by Gail Godwin. The latter charmed her cramped audience with a soft North Carolina accent, understated wit, and an epistolary short story that painted character as subtly as the best work of fellow-Southerner Eudora Welty. Gardner, on the other hand, was true to his medieval training, offering his listeners a bestiary, twenty-six whimsical poems about animals, alligator to zebra. While some of the poems were allegorical and many had interesting, even archaic, rhyme schemes, others were, in Gardner's words, simply "silly." ("The house mouse lives on crackers and cheese; the church mouse lives on Ecclesiastes.")

What Mark Spilka and other planners of the conference had hoped to accomplish had a little more substance — and was realized in two afternoons of well-attended panel discussions. Conceived as a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Brown-based literary journal, *Novel: A Forum on Fiction* (BAM, March 1975), the conference brought together more than a dozen of the most prominent names in literary criticism to discuss how several conflicting new trends in the theory of fiction are affecting and will affect practical criticism and the teaching of literature. In conference coordinator Spilka's words, the aim was to produce "a dialectic" between the champions of two basic opposing trends in American literary criticism: the influx of European theories of literature, which go by such names as structuralism, formalism, and hermeneutics; and the defense of traditional fiction by humanists using old and new approaches to literature.

The humanists' theories, which stress the human dimensions of literary experience — the qualities, influences, and states of mind of author, reader, and characters in a piece of fiction — rose chiefly in response to the excesses and inadequacies of the so-called New Criticism following World War II,

says Spilka. (The New Criticism demanded a rigidly objective look at fiction; what was needed for interpretation was in the text itself.) The new European theories, currently gaining credence in American classrooms and journals, may represent something of a new "new criticism," Spilka believes. Says he: "The European theories tend to be scientific, systematic, abstruse, relying heavily on new vocabularies which may be difficult to absorb. They have been attacked for eliminating creativity and meaningfulness as literary values." Even critics of these European theories concede, however, that they will affect the future of fiction studies. For that reason, Spilka wanted to spark a real debate on their value.

Whether he succeeded to the degree he intended in that undertaking will best be judged after a close study of the transcripts of the conference proceedings (which may be published in book form at a later date by the Princeton University Press). But one obviously successful debate that the conference sparked was completely unintended. It had to do with feminism in fiction and criticism, a topic that was discussed at a second special evening program of the conference. Sensing, at that evening's

session, that the first real bit of scholarly controversy had been stirred, Spilka chose an unfortunate turn of phrase to compliment the women panelists: he said their panel was "entertaining" and the discussion of feminism "amusing." Panelist Helene Moglen, a feminist critic and the author of *Charlotte Bronte: The Self Observed*, seized upon the word choice as a way of illustrating how the predominantly male conference — and the predominantly male field of literary criticism, for that matter — chooses to treat the examination of literary texts from the viewpoint of gender and role as a diversion, rather than as the valid theoretical approach it is. Men, as well as women, should be studying the impact of gender on literary meaning, she said.

At a final, closed session of the conference, in which panelists and Brown faculty hashed out the results of the two days of discussion, this theme was explored again, with one male professor confiding, "I attended a session on feminist criticism at one national meeting, and I felt completely out of place. Everyone else in the room was female; I felt as if I couldn't say a word." With a spark of real enthusiasm, Ms. Moglen replied, "Good. Now you're beginning

to understand.

In addition to the three-day conference, which was also supported by Brown's Council of Languages and Literature and the Sarah Doyle Center, *Novel* plans to publish a hard-bound anthology of essays selected from its first ten volumes as a commemoration of its anniversary (to be published by the Indiana University Press later this year). "We take some pride, in these difficult times for academic journals, in our successful survival of a long and perilous decade," wrote the journal's managing editor, Mark Spilka, in a *Novel* editorial this year. A one-of-a-kind clearing-house for conflicting theories of fiction and a guide to comparative studies of the novel in all literatures, the Brown-edited and produced journal has gained a wide readership and a superb reputation among scholars at home and abroad. Spilka, ever mindful of the financial requirements for keeping it that way, had every opening speaker at the conference preface his or her remarks with a subscription appeal: subscribe now and get a cut-rate deal on the forthcoming anthology.

Gail Godwin addresses an overflow audience in Barus & Holley. John Gardner sits on the floor (far right, chin in hand).



Do values play a role in science?

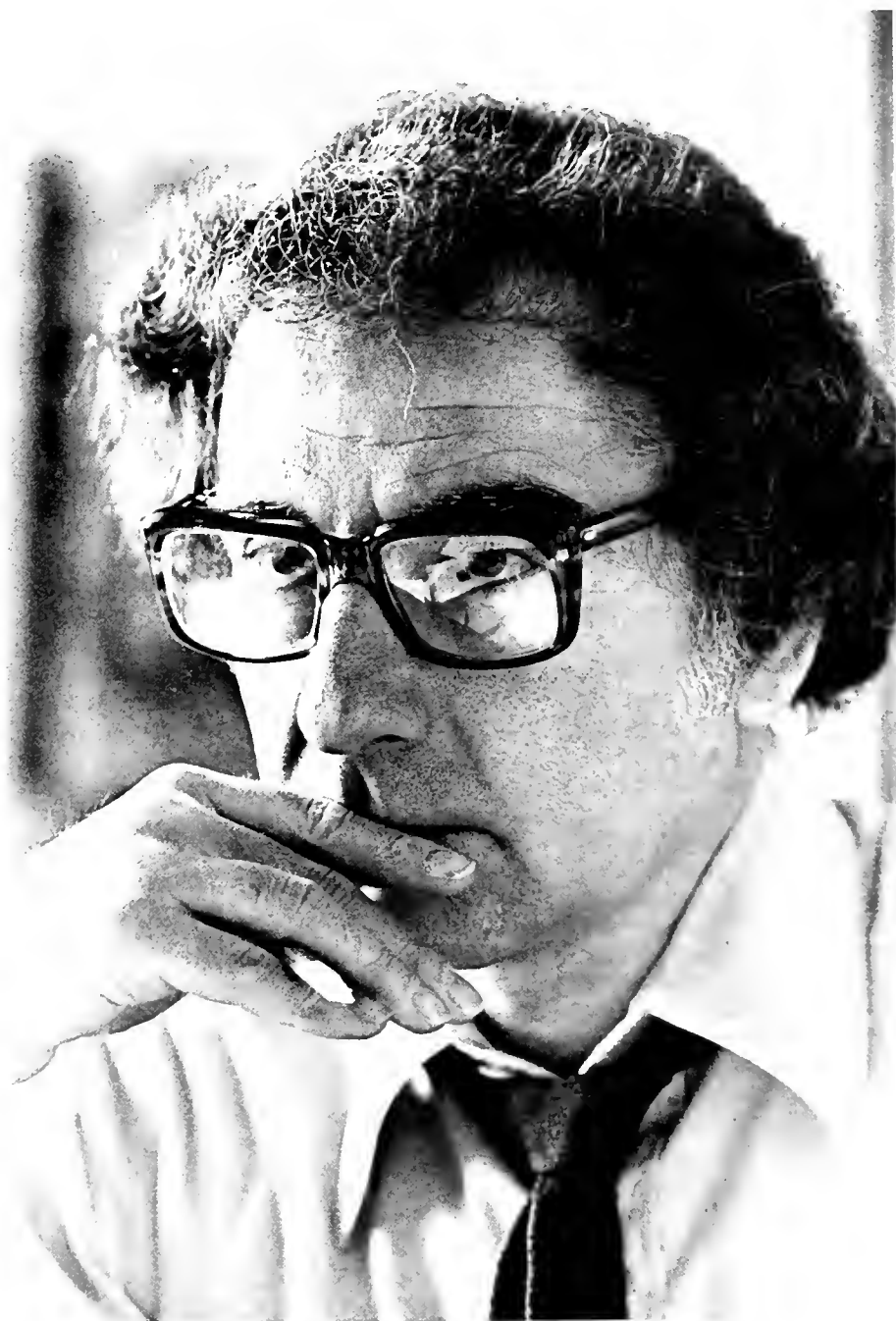
'Science poses no threat to our most precious value: individual experience'

By Leon Cooper

In one of five pre-inaugural symposia probing the role values play in various branches of higher learning, five panelists — and the campus as a whole — were asked to react to the following essay, written by the 1972 Nobel Laureate in Physics, Thomas J. Watson, Sr. Professor of Science Leon Cooper. The series of discussions about values in liberal education was presented by Dean of the College Walter Massey. Responses to Professor Cooper follow the essay.

I am grateful to my colleague and good friend Walter Massey for providing me with one more opportunity to display just how far behind the times I am. In a world full of noise about the evils of science and technology, a world overflowing with PCB's, nuclear wastes, carcinogenic agents of every description, a world threatened with ozone depletion, recombinant DNA, to mention a few, I am asked to write on the role of values in what Theodore Roszak, a not too friendly critic, labeled "this strange intellectual passion we call science." Presumably what is expected is something in the vein of the 1808 *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, where we are informed that: "The great object of science is to ameliorate the condition of man, by adding to the advantages which he naturally possesses."

Call it wide-eyed innocence, but I actually believe most people are not taken in by much of the nonsense they are subjected to and, though confused and troubled, are too sensible to be swept along with seasonal intellectual fashion. Most of us realize that although we can look with nostalgia to some feature of the early or distant past that we wish could be retained, though we no doubt could do without many of the idiotic plastic gadgets that are showered



Leon Cooper: "We can't feed four billion people with organic agriculture."

upon us, yet finally we can't feed and house a population of four billion with even a modicum of middle-class comfort by hunting with bow and arrow and relying on organic agriculture.

Whether or not we are willing to trade our comfort for nature virgin I'm not sure, but it seems to me that often the loudest voices against everything are those whose houses are already the warmest. We discount completely that in the not too distant past what we now accept as normal was not available and that people were not necessarily content in blissful ignorance. Let's not mention the lack of plumbing in Versailles, or the famous winter evening when the wine on the royal table froze. After all, we wouldn't trade our innocence for a bathtub or a little heat. But there are higher considerations. In 1887 Edward Bellamy wrote (*Looking Backward* from the Utopia he was visiting):

"... If we could have devised an arrangement for providing everybody with music in their homes, perfect in quality, unlimited in quantity, suited to every mood, and beginning and ceasing at will, we should have considered the limit of human felicity already attained, and ceased to strive for further improvements."

Now we have our indoor plumbing and (at least for the moment) central heating; we even have music in our homes. Yet people will complain, without a trace of irony, about the evils of electricity in the uniform warmth of their homes while keeping all the lights on, the evils of medicine fully expecting their children will survive early childhood and while taking penicillin to cure a strep throat. They will complain about the dangers of research in physics while listening to their transistor radios and enjoying, in the privacy of their homes at the flick of a finger, whatever music they desire. And I am sure that in the future when we no longer die of various dread diseases that terrify us today, and automobiles glide safely, odorlessly, and silently on cushions of air, we will continue to hear similar complaints.

You will not believe I am trying to convince you that all is well in this sorry world of ours. We are all aware of the enormous problems that accompany the industrialization that supports our increasing population. And we are aware of the problems of providing life support for concentrations of millions of people in postage-stamp areas of real estate. But, when we consider the harm

or value of new technologies, we might remain just a bit calmer and less paranoiac. No one proposes "scientifically distributing" three pounds of plutonium so as to produce, according to Ralph Nader's estimate, "three billion doses of cancer." An equally "scientific distribution" of nature's supply of snake venom would also do us all in (not to mention aluminum, arsenic, lead, petroleum . . . and so on).

All of this appears to me to be more or less obvious. Yet when confronted by difficult practical judgments we have to make concerning new or existing technologies, an irrational element often dominates. This is an era characterized by skepticism about official pronouncements of any kind (a skepticism well earned, it is true, by official acts of the recent past). But beyond what one might call proper and reasonable distrust, in those discussions concerning the application of science to everyday affairs, there lurks an uneasiness which is troubling enough to fuel the paranoia which seems so often to surface.

I suspect that this is so because, with all of our respect for and admiration of science, many of us share, to some small extent, the feeling of science's bitterest critics. Writing recently in *Daedalus*, Theodore Roszak, not an admirer or a lover of science, whose works are occasionally assigned in courses on this campus, invokes Mary Shelley, the child author of *Frankenstein*, *The Modern Prometheus*: "A girl of only nineteen . . . she joined the ranks of history's great myth makers. What else but

a myth could tell the truth so shrewdly, capture definitively the full moral tension of this strange intellectual passion we call science?"

"Asked to nominate a worthy successor to Victor Frankenstein's macabre brainchild, what should we choose from our contemporary inventory of terrors?" Roszak asks rhetorically. No lack of candidates: "The bomb? . . . the behavioral brainwasher? The despot computer? Modern science provides us with a surfeit of monsters, does it not?"

Not all scientists, Roszak admits, are mad doctors. He realizes that there are those who champion "a science for the people" and he writes ". . . in full recognition of how the wrong-headed power elites of the world corrupt the promise of science." But all of this is preliminary because, he continues, "I have another monster in mind that troubles me as much as all the others — one who is nobody's child but the scientist's own and whose taming is no political task. I mean an invisible demon who works by subtle poison, not upon the flesh and bone, but upon the spirit. I refer to the monster of meaninglessness. The psychic malaise. The existential void where modern man searches in vain for his soul." Further, ". . . it is science which has made our universe an unbounded theater of the absurd . . ."

To most this will seem a trifle exaggerated. After all, Frankenstein monsters have been created by bureaucrats as well as scientists, and the existential void may reflect personal as much as cosmic deficiencies. But this image of the Frankenstein monster is persistent and frightening. Are we afraid that science, like Victor Frankenstein, creates monsters, or, what is even worse, that science is itself the monster destroying our values and our human worth?

There is a striking moment in the recent Mel Brooks film, *Young Frankenstein*. Near the conclusion of this lunatic farce ("Werewolf-there wolf"), by a sequence of events too complex to explain here, the wordless and frightening monster suddenly speaks; there then occurs a remarkable transformation: though he is still large and strong as before, the instant he speaks we are no longer afraid, as if with the utterance of words he ceases to inspire terror.

I think it may be that, for many people, science poses a threat that is perceived and felt, if not understood.



Science is powerful and, like Mary Shelley's monster, moves with a directive of its own, oblivious to human value or desire. If there is an object to one more essay on this subject, it is to give words to this monster so that we might regard him without terror.

Newton perceived a flaw in the clockwork grandeur of his system. He was not able to calculate the effects of forces the planets exert upon each other, and so could not be sure that the planetary orbits would be stable. It is said he suggested that these orbits might, on occasion, have to be corrected — as though each millennium God would adjust his watch, which ran a little slow. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, Laplace had succeeded in calculating the effects of such perturbations and had demonstrated that the planetary orbits would be stable. Rather than running fast or slow, the watch ran precisely on time. When Laplace was introduced to Napoleon, the emperor asked the author of *Celestial Mechanics*: "And where is God in your system?" Laplace, we are told, answered: "*Je n'ai pas eu besoin de cette hypothese.*" ("I did not need that hypothesis.")

We are struck with admiration: How perceptive the emperor was — to have asked just the right question. Perhaps politicians were better briefed in that time.

And we are taken aback by the incredible arrogance of this great scientist — which for many is the arrogance of science itself.

But we may miss the clear implication that, had Laplace needed the hypothesis, he probably would have been willing to make it.

In miniature this epitomizes what theoretical science is. One does not make an hypothesis one does not need. But further, and often overlooked, there is no hypothesis one will not make if one does need it. What is required is that the hypothesis be well formed; we must know what it means. We must, as Galileo put it, "... make what is said depend on what was said before. . . ." His teachers of mathematics taught him this method.

Of course scientists don't make revolutionary hypotheses every day. We work within a system which for the moment is accepted. This gives us a sense of the permanence of our assumptions which, however, often is illusory. Even a cursory view of the his-

tory of late nineteenth and twentieth century physics shows clearly that physicists have been willing to assume whatever was necessary no matter how revolutionary or shocking.

Little was dearer to the nineteenth-century physicist than Newtonian Mechanics and the wave theory of light. Yet, under the pressure of the new atomic phenomena, the assumptions underlying these theories were abandoned. Causality — a concept on which almost all of Western thinking is based — has been modified. David Hume had suggested that causality was not in the phenomena themselves, but was a concept introduced to order our experience — the type of philosophical conjecture that elicits knowing smiles from working scientists. But again, to bring order to phenomena in the atomic domain, the quantum theory — twentieth-century replacement for Newtonian Mechanics — has taken us from a completely deterministic theory to one in which equal causes do not produce equal effects. Possibly most incomprehensible is Einstein's redefinition of a time interval — a concept almost impossible to communicate, because the every-day definition of time is so embedded in our language and our early training. With all of these developments so recent, it seems surprising that any orthodoxy at all could develop. Yet it takes less than a generation for quantum mechanics, renormalization theory, or whatever to become new gospel.

These revolutionary changes, perhaps because they came at a time when positivism was high fashion, became confused with the idea that physical theories must not contain quantities which are "unobservable." In my opinion, this is somewhat of a misconception. It seems to me that what Einstein, Heisenberg, and those other giants taught us is not that a physical theory cannot contain entities which are unobservable (the wavefunction, for example, is not in itself observable), but rather that a physical theory is not *required* to mention or contain entities if they are unobservable. For if something cannot be experienced there is no reason that it must be built into physical theory. It might be possible to build a broader class of theories without it.

It would be unreasonable, for example, to require that theory contain a wavefunction. In quantum theory the wavefunction is a means by which the theory is made to yield results which are comparable to observation. Any other theory which yields results equally in agreement with observation would be equally acceptable. Forty years from now — not to speak of a century in the future — physics is unlikely to have the same shape or to be founded on the same assumptions we make now. We can reasonably expect that currently fashionable assumptions will be abandoned, while unexpected new ones will replace the old.

It is here that some of our problems arise. For there are many beliefs, concepts, or ideas that are dear to us, that we wish to retain even though science does not need them to construct its theories. But science, like Laplace, is strict — it makes no assumptions unless they are necessary.

I have never been content with the often repeated emphasis on scientific method. Possibly there is some method in science that could be distinguished from the usual madness in everyday affairs, but this seems overdone. I rather think that this so-called scientific method exists less in working laboratories than in antiquated textbooks. What science does — for all its sophistication of technique and subtlety of thinking — is quite straightforward and is duplicated in a great variety of other human activities. First, science observes. Perhaps this conjures up visions of laboratories and devoted workers in white coats. No doubt both laboratories and laboratories containing devoted research workers in white coats exist. But their purpose — to distinguish the world in which we live from all other possibilities of our fantasy or imagination — is as necessary for the detective or the plumber as the scientist. Once the so-called facts are assembled, it is the problem of theoretical science to provide a fabric, a theory, a set of relationships — in short, an explanation which ties together every phenomenon with every other. Again, a task required of the plumber if he is to locate the origin of the leak or the detective if he is to identify the criminal.

As you all know, the explanations it has been possible for us to construct are truly remarkable. And, at this point, I might lead you through the wonders we have created — from the world of

elementary particles and atoms, to electricity and chemistry, to DNA and living matter, and so on to conclude that what has not yet been explained we will be able to explain in the future, so that, as Victor Weisskopf has written: ". . . man will eventually understand all of nature scientifically."

You have heard this before.

Though I share both the optimism and the belief, I would rather emphasize again that this quintessential activity — the construction of explanation — is not all restricted to science. It seems rather more likely that the animals from which we descended have been concocting explanations, even prior to their entry into the second classification — human. In his short masterpiece, *Heart of Darkness*, Joseph Conrad tells of the partially educated savage who fires up the vertical boiler which powers a steamer going down the Congo River. "He was useful," Conrad says, "because he had been instructed; and what he knew was this — that should the water in that transparent thing disappear, the evil spirit inside the boiler would get angry through the greatness of his thirst, and take a terrible vengeance."

It is difficult not to smile. That is certainly not science, we say. Perhaps not, but it is explanation. And the desire and need for explanation is older than what we call science; I would say that the psychological necessity for explanation is one of the early prerequisites for science. For humans refuse to accept a world without order; among the most ancient and honored of human occupations is the creation of order. And, if we look honestly into ourselves, we feel our remote kinship with this wild, passionate, personified world of imagination — and perhaps the faintest trace of a response.

It is a common misconception that science is separated from the arts because science deals with fact or with information. As Roszak puts it, "When the modern Prometheus searches for knowledge . . . he brings back . . . many candles of information," or "At one end (of our experience) we have the hard, bright lights of science; here we find information."

The scientist, as observer, is of course in some sense searching for the facts. I say "in some sense" because in the absence of any theoretical preconception or organization the so-called facts are close to meaningless. The full

range of possible human experience is so large, the variety of ways of looking at the same events so diverse, that it is almost impossible to record our experience in any sensible way with no preconception as to what is significant — and of course these preconceptions often are the boldest strokes of organization.

Crucial questions take their meaning only in the context of the conventions and beliefs of the period in which they are formulated — one reason it is so important to teach science in its historic context. The results of the Michelson-Morley experiment, for example, were startling in the light of the theoretical preconceptions that had evolved from Copernicus to Maxwell. Aristotle or Ptolemy would have greeted their result as self-evident, as more support for the well-known fact (?) that the earth is at rest at the center of the universe.

Even if we could separate the mining of facts from the invention of theory, the view of science as information misses completely what seems to me is the most remarkable and, in a way, the most astonishing achievement of scientific thinking — that is the creation of order, the organization of this so-called information. It is surprising that it can be done at all. As Einstein expressed it: "The most incomprehensible thing about nature is that it is comprehensible."

The relation between our organization of experience and "the true organization" is much debated. Perhaps, as science advances, we do approach more and more closely to what is truly the ordering of the world. I have nothing to add to the deep philosophical argument that engulfs this question. But, in the midst of the process, it is evident that the actual orderings we have created — temporary as they are, they are the only orderings we have created — have been created by humans and are not of themselves in the phenomena. They are human inventions, rather than the result of a mining operation. This is evident because the same "facts" are ordered in what must be called strikingly different fashion from one generation to the next.

The planetary orbits will be Keplerian ellipses, whether we follow Newton, Schrodinger, or Einstein. The assumptions, meaning, implications, and interpretation are strikingly different, but the structure (in the domain of

planetary orbits) is identical. What is constant in scientific theory are just such structural relations as those between inverse square forces (or their geometrical equivalent) and elliptical orbits. It is one reason that the interpretation, the "meaning" of a scientific theory, comes last — for interpretation can change entirely without modifying structural relations.

Quantum electrodynamics provides us with an interesting and current example. The agreement between observation and calculation for such quantities as the magnetic moment of the electron or the Lamb shift must be regarded as incredible. Yet it is commonly thought that the axioms on which quantum electrodynamics is founded — or at least the methods of calculation — may be inconsistent. It seems very likely that these will be modified in the future. Yet one can say with complete assurance that the structural relations which lead to such agreement between experiment and theory will remain valid (if approximate) forever.

It is when the scientist creates order, it seems to me, that he is closest to the artist. For the scientist, with his own techniques and within his own medium, creates an ordering of the phenomena just as the artist creates an ordering of the phenomena with which he is concerned: the painter, for example, light, color, and form; the composer, sound and so on. This ordering is as much the scientist's personal vision of the world as is the artist's. It may seem that the artist is less bounded by



the "facts" or what is "real," but he is circumscribed by what he hears and sees as well as by the conventions, the ways of regarding the world given him by his predecessors. If modern music and painting seem self-consciously detached from conventional forms, it is not clear that they are any more so than the average theoretical speculation published in *Physical Review*. As time passes we will very likely find among these works the conventions with which we will organize the future.

What we take for granted has not always been obvious. Today's physicist lives in a world of wave functions, matrix elements, and non-commuting algebras. A generation ago our elders struggled to understand atomic phenomena using semi-classical analogies. An ordinary magazine will print full-color pages that look vaguely like something Renoir might have brushed to amuse his children. The Impressionists' vocabulary has become part of our dictionary of clichés, with little memory of the derision that greeted their early exhibits. The composer of a sonata we now so admire was mercilessly criticized for writing complex noise. What he first heard in the ear of his mind we now accept as normal — further, we expect music to sound as he created it.

It is surely here that we find a closeness of purpose that unites storyteller, painter, musician, and scientist. What each gives us is obviously not literal representation but a personal vision of the order of the world. This vision, when it is most original, often seems most strange. But when we learn to see, hear, or understand, we find that the world comes to appear to us in this new guise.

It is in the nature of the order characteristically employed by the scientist that we appear to come to a crossroads. For traditional painting and poetry have created order in human terms. It is righteous wrath that moves Apollo to fire arrows of pestilence into the Greek camp before the towers of Troy. It is the thirsty spirit that the savage fears in the vertical boiler. The universe feels as we do and acts as irrationally.

Science, rising from the fire of magic and arcane conundrums of numerology, has, of course, completely discarded such anthropomorphic concepts as spirits inside of boilers. Not, as might be suggested, because they are

unscientific, but rather because they are imprecise and uneconomical. The remarkable world view we have constructed does not require such assumptions. For science, economy, precision, and internal consistency come first. (It is also true, of course, that today's painters, poets, and musicians have deliberately and quite consciously attempted to cleanse their work of traditional ordering and often challenge their audience and make it as nervous as does science.)

There would be no problem, except that the very success of science in constructing an order that obviously works has made it unfashionable to cling to belief that science has not found necessary to assume. And so cocktail party conversation that begins in high fashion following the latest "scientific" thinking concludes, "but you have not proven that God does not exist."

Perhaps the most important result is psychological. Medieval man, for example, could live without embarrassment in a world of which he was the center, a world whose reason, awareness, and concern were centered about him, just as the motion of the stars and that of matter, heavy or light, was centered about the earth; a universe built around the drama of salvation where, as in early Renaissance painting, all things had a purpose — an almost magical luminous world where all of creation from the angels to the beasts, even the inanimate stones, knew their place and their relation to everything else.

Possibly it is too much to say that modern science forces the abandonment of such a world, but its success makes one less comfortable living there. Justifiably or not, it is no longer easy to believe that the world has been constructed about man; that all of creation, no longer centered about the earth, the result of the motion of particles subject to mechanical laws, is yet directed and ordered with man as the principal character in a grand drama.

The seeming conflict between science and belief is, however, highly exaggerated — the long conflict between science and religion intellectually completely unnecessary. Science never said, "God does not exist." Was it necessary for Christians to believe that the earth rests immobile at the center of the universe, or that man was or was not descended from the hairy ape? It seems almost accidental that the church

fell into these positions. Was it more than his great respect for Aristotle that led St. Thomas to "reconcile" his thinking with that of the church fathers? Science rarely tells us that we cannot believe. Rather, to paraphrase Laplace, science confides, "We didn't need that hypothesis."

But the source of that widely felt emotional rejection of science, in my opinion, is not so much that science threatens our values; rather it is that, in so doing, science is felt to remove the basis for the meaning of our own experience. It is as though science, having no place for our humanity, comes between ourself and our own feeling, thus providing the intellectual basis for that unloved, unwanted, bureaucratic, and computerized world of 1984.

We must, of course, distinguish science as observation and explanation from experience itself. Knowledge and understanding, even understanding of experience in terms of "physical phenomena," is not a substitute for the having of the experience. For experience involves nerve endings as well as the brain — whereas understanding engages the brain alone. This, it seems to me, is neither a limitation on science, nor is it threatening.

But what is threatening comes from the suspicion that science, in addition to making it less fashionable to believe, has made it less fashionable to experience or to feel. For where is feeling in the great structure of science? Will the Laplace of 1984 tell us with a sneer that he did not need that hypothesis?

When it comes to feeling, academia generally becomes uneasy. I recall a meeting concerning educational policy attended by representatives of the humanities and sciences. It was a scientist who suggested that in the humanities a student's emotions might be engaged — an intriguing, if unintentional revelation of his state of mind. The response of the humanities representative was equally instructive. He quite violently took issue. The humanities, he insisted, are not a domain where emotion is predominant. They are as scholarly, analytic, and emotionless as is science. Quite right. Where then is emotion in our systems?

Scientists, arrogant with success, have not made matters easier. Listen to the supreme materialist Holbach: "The universe, this vast assemblage

of everything that exists, presents everywhere only matter and motion: The whole offers to our contemplation nothing but an immense and uninterrupted succession of causes and effects. . . ."

How these words "only" and "nothing" sneer at our pretensions. It is the same sneer that informs us that we are constructed of only \$0.90 worth of elements. (The price must be higher now.) The implication is clear: "What makes you think you're so special? — What right do you have to feel?"

The position is insulting and degrading. It is also incorrect. For science has no need to assume feeling. Feeling exists. It is a primary fact of our experience, as immediate as any other. Rather, science must explain how it is that we feel. If science is to remain within the present framework of its assumptions, it must show us how a creature constructed of ordinary materials which obey "physical laws" can come to have that unique sense of himself which is the possession of all humans, and possibly some animals as well. The problem — and it is a frontier scientific and human problem — might be posed: How is it that a machine can feel?

There is precedent that such a question can be answered. Statistical mechanics, which begins with atoms or particles distributed at random but obeying the laws of motion, succeeds in finding a combination of quantities that can be identified with what, macroscopically, we call temperature. Molecular biology and chemistry present us with an entity that can be identified with what previously was called the gene. And, in the greatest achievement of nineteenth-century physics, Maxwell identified what we know as light as an electromagnetic wave.

It could turn out, however, that we will not be able to construct an entity such as ourselves from ordinary materials following physical laws. When confronted with this possibility, scientists — being attached to their science — sometimes fall into the cardinal error of intellect. They deny what is because it does not fit into their system of the world. Viewed properly, we should have to regard such an eventuality as a discovery of revolutionary properties. A discovery that, rather than undermining our identity, would require a fundamental modification of physical laws in order that they yield the identity we in fact have.

I, personally, see no indication that this will actually come to pass. There have been many attempts, recent and not so recent, to assign consciousness and intelligence a special place apart from ordinary objects. In Spinoza's words:

"They appear to conceive man to be situated in nature as a kingdom within a kingdom: for they believe that he disturbs rather than follows nature's order . . ."

It seems more likely to me that, along with prior grandiose assumptions concerning vital forces and organic materials, these too, in the near future, will be quietly laid to rest. Most probably things are more straightforward and less threatening than we like to believe. And it might turn out, in spite of the popular opposition between the cold logic of science and the warm spontaneity of art, that science may yet provide us with a concrete realization of a human being as unique and individual as any ever heralded in poetry or song.

I would say that, even in a most extreme and mechanistic guise, and properly understood, science poses no threat to what we should regard as most precious: the value of our individual experience. But science can pose a threat to what we would like to believe. This, it seems to me, is the substance of Roszak's accusation: ". . . I have another monster in mind . . . one who is nobody's child but the scientist's own . . . the monster of meaninglessness . . . The existential void where modern man searches in vain for his soul . . ." For, if we can base our own worth only on some particular structure of belief — if the only meaning we can give to our experience is that which results because the universe knows and cares that we exist — science becomes a threat when it undermines the rational basis for this belief: not because we are denied the possibility of believing, but because certain belief cannot reside comfortably in the head that has been taught what science knows.

Existentialist authors have explored with passion the loneliness of man in a universe that does not know he is there. No one will improve on Franz Kafka's *Trial* and *Castle* in posing the eternal questions: Why are we condemned to die? Why are we denied entry into Paradise? But must we believe that our experience can have meaning only if the universe feels and palpates as we do?

Our experience is real, our sorrow is no illusion whether or not the atoms are indifferent.

"I must have had a longish sleep, for, when I woke," says Camus' stranger, in prison and condemned to die, ". . . the stars were shining down on my face. Sounds of the countryside came faintly in, and the cool night air, veined with smells of earth and salt, fanned my cheeks. The marvelous peace of the sleepbound summer night flooded through me like a tide. Then, just on the edge of daybreak, I heard a steamer's siren. People were starting on a voyage to a world which had ceased to concern me forever . . ."

And, in what could become the guiding lantern for adult humanity: ". . . gazing up at the dark sky spangled with its signs and stars, for the first time, the first, I laid my heart open to the benign indifference of the universe. To feel it so like myself, indeed, so brotherly made me realize that I'd been happy, and that I was happy still."

Brief excerpts from the panel's responses:

Hunter Dupree, George L. Littlefield
Professor of History and specialist in the history of science:

The question that comes to a historian's mind when reading Cooper's document is, if the scientists are what they say they are — men of theory who need only the hypotheses they need — how can Cooper write as he does, ranging from Bellamy to Spinoza, from Mary Shelley to Kafka? Why was this paper not written in differential equations, or in the terse style of the *Physics Review* letter? Cooper has written like any other humanist — impressionistic, witty, eclectic, perhaps not perfectly organized. In the end, though he would perhaps not be unhappy to spook us, Cooper has done a poor job of making us believe a monster lurks within him. Instead, we see a human like ourselves . . . The price we pay for welcoming science back into the human fold is a fearful one. We have counted on science to solve not only our material problems, but also our problems of value. And now the scientist's luck has run out. The scientist can solve many problems, but the religion of science, which seemed for a brief moment in the late nineteenth-century to provide us with a moral universe, has only left the old dilemmas of evil and justice where they

were before. We can stand a value-free science only if the human community as a whole can generate values to live by.

Thomas Mutch, professor of geological sciences and Viking project team leader for NASA:

In this essay, Professor Cooper seems to be a kind of scientific positivist. He looks forward to the time when "we no longer die of dread diseases, and automobiles glide safely, odorlessly, and silently on cushions of air." The other point of view is not very attractive, but I think it is conceivable: that science may be carrying us down the road to chaos. That's certainly a possibility we should consider . . . It's kind of old-fashioned, but I think we have, in Western civilization, either consciously or unconsciously, relied very heavily on the Judeo-Christian tradition. Even today, more than I think we'd like to admit, we rely on this as our moral base — something we depend on in the face of science, which most of us, certainly including myself, only dimly understand. One can argue, I think, that to the extent we lose sight of or fall away from that tradition, we are morally adrift. And science is not going to help us in that regard.

Howard Frumkin, undergraduate senior completing an independent concentration in "Science and Society":

As Professor Cooper tells us, we seem to have an instinctual need to order the chaos of our existence. Out of this need, we construct myths. These myths take the form of religious systems, political orders, aesthetic sensibilities, scientific concepts, and so on. Whatever the origin of these myths, we

can bear in mind their psychic origin and thereby identify certain functional requirements: Myths must be comforting; they must be satisfying. There are no norms of precision or logical consistency. In fact, we violate such norms daily in perpetuating our best myths. To do so is only human. But science is different. As Professor Cooper concisely states, science administers three tests: conceptual economy, precision, and logical consistency. With tests like these, most of our myths get an NC (no credit). It has become more than intellectually unfashionable to cling on to a belief found unnecessary by science. It has become primitive . . . I have no desire to deny the achievements or to belittle the potential of science, but I do feel that the spirit of science is incompatible with the whole constellation of our central values, and that, if we are to assimilate science humanely, this incompatibility must not be minimized.

George Morgan, professor of human studies:

Professor Cooper says it's all right to feel — the feelings are there, don't worry about them. The scientist's task is to explain them. *How* does the scientist explain them? What sort of task faces him here? The scientist's problem now, according to Professor Cooper, is to explain "how it is a machine can feel." What does that mean? What does it suggest? The assumption is that human beings are machines — a peculiar kind of machine, feeling machines. And it is the scientist's task to explain how these machines can feel. I submit that this is a disastrous view of human existence, that it is totally impoverished, that it totally distorts what it is to be a human being, and that it is the sort of view that

emanates more and more from a great many studies that think themselves to be sciences. How did we come by this disastrous view? When science set about to understand the universe, it de-anthropomorphized — that is, it said, the inanimate world is not human; we have to take away the human shape that was previously projected upon it. . . . That was a proper procedure. But what are we doing now? In an attempt to understand the human being, we are also taking his human shape away from him. We are imposing upon him the very paradigm we have used to understand inanimate nature.

Lewis P. Lipsitt, professor of psychology:

The hallmark of scientific endeavor is the verification criterion. Scientists explore facts. Sometimes they discover them, and sometimes they just stumble upon them. But always they seek factual knowledge; they are specialists in making and defending factual statements with factual content. Sometimes, alas, a statement of fact will turn out to be a falsehood, or only a partial truth. Scientists are undaunted by the changing tapestry of the world of fact, for implicit in the search is the assumption that today's knowledge about facts is subject to revision pending further efforts at verification. When we say that the hallmark of science is the verification criterion, we mean that science consists of an ordered and interrelated set of statements of fact that are always subject to scrutiny, replication, substantiation, and, if required, revision and refutation. Statements of fact are always either true or false; our knowledge about them is always uncertain. That's the humility of the scientist.



After each symposium, an evening discussion was held in a dormitory lounge. Here, Hunter Dupree (leaning forward, center) makes a point as Leon Cooper (right center, hand on chin) and others listen.

The world around us

Who should decide admission policies? Not government, says Brewster

The Meiklejohn Lectureship, established in 1963 to honor civil libertarian Alexander Meiklejohn '93 ('95 A.M.), is dedicated to the theme of "freedom under the Constitution," and it has brought to Brown such distinguished speakers as Justice William O. Douglas and Hannah Arendt. As this year's Meiklejohn Lecture was a part of the activities surrounding President Swearer's inauguration, it was especially fitting that the speaker should be the eminent president of a sister Ivy League institution, and that his topic should be academic self-government under the Constitution. Kingman Brewster, president of Yale, ambassador-designate to the Court of St. James, and a Harvard Law graduate whose specialty is the legal aspects of international economics, tackled the complex (and timely) issues of reverse discrimination and federally imposed admissions strictures in an address entitled "Two Cases in Search of a Doctrine."

The first case Brewster cited is the so-called "Bakke case," in which the University of California at Davis medical school is being sued by a rejected white applicant because sixteen of the 100 places in the entering class were reserved for minority applicants. The second "case" concerns the controversial recent health manpower legislation, which would require that all medical schools receiving federal support admit a certain quota of eligible American transferees from foreign medical schools, in numbers to be assigned by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"Both cases," Brewster said, "raise the question of who should decide admissions policies. . . . The issue is not minorities, nor is it the fate of Americans studying medicine abroad. The



Kingman Brewster: Academic freedom includes freedom to be self-determining.

issue is who should have the power to decide who shall study at a particular school." The Bakke and health manpower cases, he pointed out, appear to contradict one another: the former attempts to eliminate admissions quotas, the latter to institutionalize them.

"It will come as no surprise,"

Brewster asserted, "that I am in favor of a high degree of respect for, and a broad scope of latitude for, individual institutions — state as well as private — to decide for themselves whom to admit." The question then becomes, "Is the self-determination of universities protected by the Constitution?"

Brewster argued that, historically, state universities have much the same right to autonomy from government interference as private universities, but he conceded that "the recent trend has been to find 'state action' in the conduct of any institutions which are in any way instruments of the state." He then went on to ask, "Even if the exercise of selective judgments about admissions to a state university constitutes 'state action' for purposes of the Fourteenth Amendment, does the requirement of equal protection rule out conscious

selection in order to achieve diversity?"

In the Bakke case, the University of California has argued that "up to the level of eligibility, it was required to be even-handed, but among those qualified it was within its rights to make qualitative judgments about what would assemble the best class — best for each other's education, best in terms of the professional concern of the medical school for the supply of medical care in a variety of communities."

The California Supreme Court found no objection to the principle of "programmed diversity" in choosing a medical school class, but it held that race was not an acceptable criterion of diversity. Racial quotas, it said, have legally been imposed only to redress a previous pattern of "conscious persistent discrimination" (on the part of the institution). But, said Brewster, "might a court permit what it would not command?" If the University of California is seeking to redress a societal imbalance rather than an institutional one, "are there constitutional values which would urge a broad latitude for academic self-government to handle this area, which falls between what may be commanded

and what may be prohibited?"

Brewster then turned to the health manpower case, which raises the issue of accountability for the use of federal funds. Accountability is essential, Brewster asserted, in order to keep the institution honest and thus ensure its educational effectiveness; but when "the purpose (of a regulatory condition) is not any overriding constitutional, national, or federal interest (but) . . . to favor a class or a group picked out by Congress simply because they did not gain admission on their merits, it is hard to argue that the conditions are in any way relevant to the purposes for which the institutional support is given in the first place." Brewster posed the question, "Are there constitutional limits to the power of the Congress to tell a medical school whom it must admit, even if that school is receiving federal support?"

The answers to the issues raised by the Bakke case and the health manpower case lie primarily in the First Amendment, Brewster suggested, for "academic freedom is the civil liberty of the citizen writ large." Academic freedom implies not only freedom from coercion and censorship, but freedom to be self-governing and self-determining. "There is no way in which the university can do its job if it is not genuinely voluntary for its members," Brewster said. He quoted the late Justice Frankfurter in his concurring opinion in *Sweezy vs. New Hampshire*: "It is the business of a university to provide that atmosphere which is most conducive to speculation, experiment, and creation. It is an atmosphere in which there prevail 'the four essential freedoms' of a university — to determine on academic grounds who may teach, what may be taught, how it shall be taught, and who may be admitted to study."

The abridgment or usurpation of any of those four freedoms, Brewster said, poses a threat to the scholar's ability to do his chosen work of learning and teaching. If, for example, faculty members "feel that the students they teach are thrust upon them by outside dictate, the faculty cannot, in fact or in feeling, be members of a truly voluntary society." Moreover, it is in the larger society's interest to preserve "that vitality and integrity which depend upon academic self-determination" and which are inextricably linked with diversity and pluralism among American

institutions of higher education — a diversity and pluralism that Brewster termed "the essence of the federal system."

For these reasons, Brewster said, "I resist prohibitions which would prevent a medical school from deciding for itself how to accomplish racial diversity. I resist even more strenuously Congressional commands which would force a medical school to accept students who would not otherwise be admitted on

their competitive merits. The doctrinal basis for such a stand plants one foot on the First Amendment; the other foot on the heritage of the federal system itself. Both, it seems to me, offer solid footing for the conviction that universities should be given broad latitude in which to govern themselves . . . No strait-jacket should be imposed on the academic institutions which nurture the present and future intellectual leaders of our country."

J.P.

Images and realities of black life in America

Perceptions, and in particular those perceptions through which white Americans filter their understanding of the lives and aspirations of black Americans, were the focus of two rather different but equally well-attended events of the post-inaugural week.

Each in its own way pointed clearly to the conclusion that the long odyssey of black people from slavery into full equality is not yet completed — and that the university community, with its extensive truth-seeking apparatus, has a greater role to play in that journey than it has assumed in the past.

In perhaps the most ambitious project ever undertaken by Brown's very active Afro-American Studies program, historian and program director Rhett Jones and director/playwright George Bass, head of Rites and Reason, the arts component of the program, collaborated to present five evening gatherings exploring the "Image and Reality" of the black experience in America. As

they have in the past with other successful joint ventures, Professors Jones and Bass set out in the "Image and Reality" series to merge scholarship with drama to produce a clearer picture of social truths. The emotional impact of the standing-room-only productions, which provoked laudatory letters-to-the-editor in the Providence papers, attests to the professors' success.

Supported by a grant from the Rhode Island Committee for the Humanities, the programs each combined a paper written by a prominent black scholar in the humanities, commenting on the representation of blacks in his discipline, with the creative depiction of that treatise by a black playwright. The twenty-minute scholarly presentations, by psychologist Kenneth Clark, whose studies contributed to the 1954 Supreme Court decision overturning the "separate-but-equal" doctrine in public schools; sociologist Joyce Ladner, author of *The Death of White Sociology* and *Tomorrow's Tomorrow* (a

Julian Bond: "Blacks are a people in a permanent state of crisis."



study of black women); Houston Baker, English professor and director of black studies at Penn; and Vincent Harding, a historian and founder of The Institute of the Black World, were followed in each program by a one-act play (written by Brown playwrights Bass and Cleveland Kurtz and Rites and Reason's project director, P. J. Gibson, a graduate of Brandeis's fine-arts program). Afterward, the audience and participants discussed the meaning of the material in what was called "open dialogue."

"Image and Reality" was conceived as one way to begin to correct certain misrepresentations of black Americans, fostered by academic research and perpetuated by cultural stereotyping, that have affected public policy toward blacks in this country, say the program's originators. They explain their reasoning in a long historical segment from their grant proposal:

"A high public official of the state of Rhode Island recently won the nation's attention by sharing his perspective on the nature of black folk in the United States. In his view, the typical black family is composed of a mother who sells herself for dollars, an ignorant, shiftless father who drinks himself into a stupor with these dollars, and children who — although bussed to white schools — have little chance of rising above this unhappy environment. Although apologizing for his language in describing this situation, the official stands by his perspective of African-Americans as correct. In nearby Boston a similar viewpoint held by many white residents has brought that city's public school system to the verge of ruin and has produced racial violence that vies with that of the South during counter-Reconstruction in its viciousness.

"The studies of social scientists, most of them white, and most of whom regard the black presence in the United States as a kind of 'social problem,' have done little to correct these erroneous Euro-American beliefs. The vast majority of the social scientific literature is concerned with the black under-class, pimps, prostitutes, drug addicts, delinquents, welfare mothers, prisoners, and the like. A few isolated studies are concerned with the problems of the black middle class, but virtually no attention is given to the overwhelming majority of *ordinary working-class black folk* who have been neither to the university, nor to prison, who work fifty and fifty-one weeks of the year, and who have

neither an alcoholic father nor a mother who is a prostitute.

"The studies of the social scientists themselves indicate the image most whites have of blacks is incorrect. But their own work contributes powerfully to the misconceptions and half-truths which are circulated in the (white) community concerning the black population. The high public official just referred to obviously based his conception of the black family on some of the works of Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Mr. Moynihan has had a distinguished career in public service, but clearly distorted the statistical record in projecting a picture of the Afro-American family as one on welfare and headed by black women, when the United States Census itself documents that 70 percent of African-American families are headed by black males and that the overwhelming majority of welfare recipients are white. In the 1960s an ill-conceived theoretical construct, which was never empirically tested, suggested that blacks were 'culturally deprived.' The point is that these theories of Moynihan and the culture deprivationists did not gather dust in some forgotten corner of an ivory tower, but became the basis for public policy decisions about black folk. Of even greater significance, these ideas were accepted by the white community and incorporated into their thought about blacks, and of even greater sadness, some blacks have come to accept these negative images of themselves."

In a separate, one-day event, Georgia state senator Julian Bond, the first black to be nominated for vice-president of the United States by a major party (at the 1968 Democratic Convention, where he declined the honor because he was not old enough to qualify), put in his own words a similar call for a more sensitive perception of life in Black America. Blacks, he said, "are a people in a permanent state of crisis. Since President Lincoln freed the slaves, the fortunes of black Americans have risen, only to fall again." Alluding to last year's Bicentennial celebrations, Bond noted that "while much of the nation basks in the glow of the past 200 years, a large part of the population still waits for its own declaration of independence."

The civil rights movement of the sixties, in which Bond took an active part, has "failed to sustain and extend itself," he said. "Despite our undeniable



advances, in a real way, we find our condition unchanged . . . Figures on infant mortality, the median family income, life expectancies — all of these show our relative condition has actually become worse. There has been a shift in the national consciousness in the last eight years," he added, noting that the 1968 presidential election had begun an era of "penuriousness and swinishness" — an era in which "human services have been placed on a balance sheet."

Social concern in the sixties and seventies has been demonstrated too often by "the length of one's hair, the trickiness of one's handshake, and picking up beer cans along the roadside," according to Bond. He proposed, as an alternative, the creation of a "national coalition of need" to encourage economic democracy. An effective program for the next ten years, he said, should include a tax structure to reduce current income disparities, a program for full employment, a system for lifelong education to bring every citizen to his full potential, health care for all, social control of monopolies, and social services which are operated on the basis of need, not profit.

At the end of what was a vigorous pep talk for continued commitment to social reform, Bond urged his audience to cultivate "the expression of an organized cultural ideal. Any of these ends," he reasoned, "is a matter of centuries, not years. We hold the future in our hands, and we can determine it with our thoughts, plans, and organization."

The Bond speech, presented under

the auspices of the Peter B. Kirby '56 Memorial Lecture endowment, was preceded by a press conference in which the Georgia legislator revealed his lack of enthusiasm for fellow-Georgian Jimmy Carter ("I felt there were better candidates"), his approval of United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young's

statements on South Africa ("They are an outlaw nation"), and his reason for being on campus ("Some people dig ditches; some deliver milk. I make speeches . . . But I wouldn't be doing this if money were the only consideration. I happen to believe in what I talk about"). S.R./A.D.

Carter's foreign policy: Balance and consensus

The Honorable Lucy Wilson Benson, Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology, lent an international flavor to Howard Swearer's inauguration; her theme for the Stephen A. Ogden, Jr., Memorial Lecture on Friday, April 22, was "Three Months Into Our New Foreign Policy." Many new administrations might have little to show for their foreign policy after only ninety days in office, but President Carter's initiatives in foreign relations gave Ms. Benson a variety of topics to address.

Benson described Mr. Carter's approach to foreign policy as one of "teamwork, consultation, and openness," both within the administration and in our relations with other countries. "On many issues . . . the essence of the policy problem is to find a workable middle ground, to pull in the extremes of opinion, to 'drift' the center of mass of the policy in the direction of consensus," she observed. On complex policy decisions, this is accomplished through a Presidential Review Memorandum: the President asks a Cabinet officer to direct a thorough inter-departmental, inter-agency review of a

particular issue, and the "PRM" that eventually results is a "consensus or near-consensus" document outlining the facts, problems, and options presented by the issue and their possible consequences.

Among the issues which have emerged thus far are what Benson termed the "East-West axis," which embraces detente, the balance of power, and trade agreements with the USSR and the Eastern bloc; and the "North-South axis," which refers to economic development and the Third World. The aim of the Carter Administration, Benson said, is to help establish a "new economic order" that will accommodate both the East-West and North-South issues and provide a secure foundation for international economic relations.

Human rights — "not a new American emphasis but a renewed one" — has become a prominent issue in our foreign relations. It is not simply a moral question, Benson pointed out; "it has implications for our global security relationships, for our efforts to meet the needs of economic assistance, and for the dialogues, both East-West and North-South." Other, familiar themes

are security — military, economic, geographic — and technology, which embraces such concerns as food, ecology, health, and communications.

The essence of foreign relations is balance, as reflected in the administration's internal emphasis on consensus in policymaking. But balance is a difficult principle to put into practice when, as is usually the case, "the problems are intricately interrelated, as are their solutions." Benson drew on examples from two of her own areas of responsibility: conventional arms transfer policy and nuclear proliferation.

In the former case, the administration has been formulating a coherent arms-transfer policy (which had been lacking up till now) with the emphasis on restraint, and it was recently faced with the decision of whether to sell the sophisticated and destructive "concussion bomb" to the Israelis. "Despite our continuing policy of maintaining Israeli military superiority, after careful consideration the Administration decided that . . . its sale would have represented a technical arms escalation in the Middle East." The sale was not made.

Nuclear proliferation presents a similarly sensitive choice: how to permit other nations to avail themselves of the energy potential of nuclear technology without at the same time selling them the technology of destruction. Mr. Carter's response, in essence, has been to place a lid on technologies for obtaining explosive substances from nuclear fuel, and at the same time to affirm the U.S.'s commitment to providing other countries with the nuclear fuel they need — thus removing the incentive for them to develop their own nuclear technologies.

The other essential element of foreign policy, Benson said, is time. "With so many of these nearly intractable issues, timescales . . . of less than years are a delusion. And nothing can be accomplished over such timescales by the Executive without the support of the Congress. And neither branch of the government can expect to achieve anything merely by setting policy and not worrying about, and following through on, implementation of that policy." Benson, a former national president of the League of Women Voters, concluded: "In every one of the points of substance, procedure, and emphasis that I have mentioned tonight, we in the government are deeply dependent on your help."

J.P.

Lucy Benson: "We in the government are deeply dependent on your help."



Can morality

Four college presidents in

Aristotle felt that the essential aim of education should be to develop the power to make "right judgments." Were he to return to earth today from whatever Elysium he occupies, the ancient teacher/philosopher might well conclude that his tenet has been overturned in favor of more expedient goals. Right judgments, with all their moral implications, are considered more a personal by-product of modern higher education than a primary goal.

And meanwhile, the apparent decline of ethics in public and private life goes unchecked. The *New York Times* reports that many young people now consider it morally permissible to shoplift. They reason that they are merely reducing the profits of large, impersonal corporations. Similarly, a majority of students in one Harvard class think it is proper for a congressman to lie in order to forestall a regressive piece of legislation. According to their instructor, "The students seem to see things in cost-benefit terms. Will the lie serve good policy? What are your chances of getting caught? If you get caught, how much will it hurt you?" Situational ethics is becoming more reality than theory.

Does higher education owe a debt of moral instruction to its students? Can morality be taught? Are ethical choices liable to be considered more carefully by a person who has been schooled in ethical analysis? Who is qualified to teach morality — and how? These questions and others were addressed by four college presidents on the morning of Howard Swearer's inauguration. The results of their exchange, while far from conclusive, served to underline the vast dimensions of the problem of moral instruction in the age of Watergate.

The panel of presidents was the final feature of a unique, five-day exam-

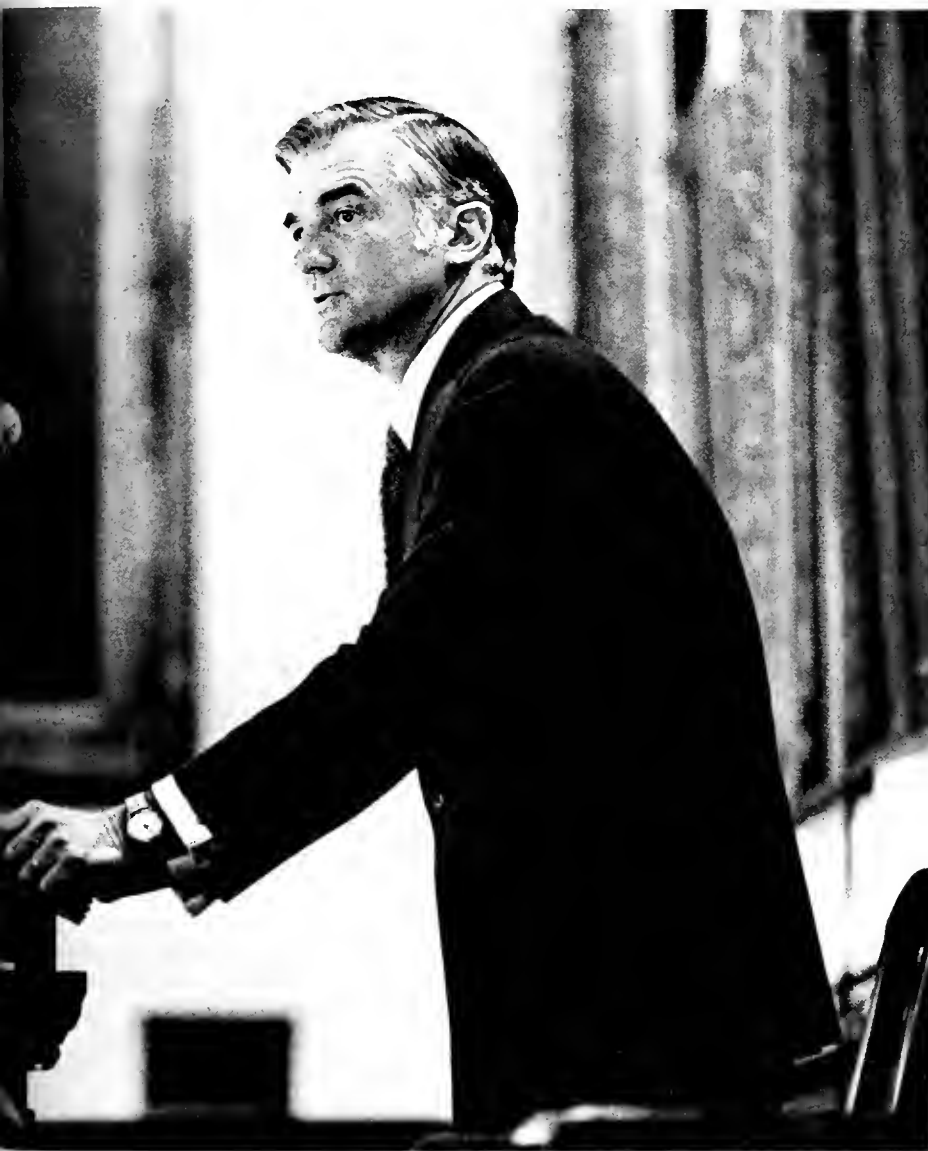
ination of the role values play in liberal education. Brown's dean of the College, Walter Massey, organized the inaugural symposium to stimulate "creative exchanges" among members of the Brown community about value formation and clarification — "a continuing process at the center of personal and intellectual development." With four provocative faculty essays serving as a base for discussion (in addition to Leon Cooper's article on values in scientific inquiry [page 19], these included papers by Jacob Neusner, professor of religious studies and Ungerleider Distinguished Scholar of Judaic Studies, on values in humanistic inquiry; Martin Martel, associate professor of sociology, on values in social-science inquiry; and Thomas Bechtel, dean of undergraduate counseling and associate dean of the College, on values in communal living), students and faculty members debated values and their educational implications each of the four days prior to the inauguration, in both noon-time panels and informal evening gatherings in dormitories. Massey called the exercise "an appropriate way to recognize the inauguration of the fifteenth president of one of America's oldest institutions dedicated to liberal education."

On Saturday, inauguration day, Derek Bok, the president of the nation's oldest liberal arts institution, concluded the series with a lecture titled, simply, "Values and a Liberal Arts Education." Speaking to a crowd of about 400, including many parents, the Harvard president suggested that colleges and universities should give more thought to developing and refining courses that promote the capacity to reason carefully about ethical issues. Beginning below are some of President Bok's thoughts and the reactions to his speech by presidents of three very different institu-



be taught?

search of an answer



Derek Bok: Putting ethics into the college curriculum would pay dividends in the personal development of students.

tions: Frank Newman '47, president of the University of Rhode Island; Harriet Sheridan, acting president of Howard Swearer's former institution, Carleton College; and George Owens, president of Tougaloo College in Mississippi.

"There has scarcely been a time in recent memory when our society has expressed such dissatisfaction with prevailing ethical standards or confronted such an array of moral dilemmas," Derek Bok told his Sayles Hall audience. "Our dissatisfactions have grown acute in the wake of major scandals arising in government, business, and other areas of national life. Our dilemmas have multiplied through the moral claims that many groups have begun to press on society — racial minorities, women, patients, consumers, environmentalists, and many more."

In struggling to overcome these problems, we will need help from many quarters, he said, stating the obvious. But so far, he added, colleges and universities have talked a good game and done very little to meet the challenge.

It was not always so, as President Bok illustrated with a nineteenth-century reminiscence from former Brown president Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, also a Brown alumnus: "The most profitable portion of my college life was its last year under the instruction of President Wayland (1850) . . . His strong sense of justice and his profound love of truth made him a most impressive teacher of ethics — the most impressive I have known. He was no metaphysician; his moral science, even in its distinctively theoretic portions, was more practical than metaphysical . . . Above all men whom I ever knew, he was himself the embodiment of what he taught."

Though such courses seem quaint and old-fashioned to us today, said Bok,

in the days of Francis Wayland they provided a neat and tidy means for passing the common moral code along from one generation to another. Authority and force of personality enabled college presidents then to transmit this ethical tradition rather easily to their students. Times, of course, have changed. After World War I, moral instruction by example and code gave way to courses on moral philosophy — mainly lecture courses which failed to develop the power of moral reasoning in students.

Today, said President Bok, moral issues may be touched on tangentially in a number of college courses, but few regular courses — even those taught with the best of intentions — treat the moral implications of the primary subject matter as more than a digression. A notable exception to this general rule is the trend in some quarters toward development of special, problem-oriented courses in ethics, he said. These courses rely mainly on discussion, rather than lecturing, and Bok said that they represent one positive step for academe in its current grappling over the question of how to aid students' moral development. Courses built around contemporary moral dilemmas could accomplish the following objectives, said the Harvard president:

□ *Help students become more alert in discovering the moral issues that arise in their own lives:* "Formal education will improve the character of a scoundrel. But many people who are disposed to act morally will often fail to do so because they are simply unaware of the ethical problems that lie hidden in the situations they confront. Others will not discover a moral problem until they have gotten too deeply enmeshed to extricate themselves. By repeatedly asking students to identify moral problems and define the issues at stake, courses in applied ethics can sharpen and refine the moral perception of students so that they can avoid these pitfalls."

□ *Teach students to reason carefully about ethical issues:* "Many people feel that moral problems are matters of personal opinion and that it is pointless even to argue about them, since each person's views will turn on value premises that cannot be established or refuted on logical grounds. A well-taught course can demonstrate that this is simply not true and that moral issues can be discussed as rigorously as many other problems considered in the class-

room. With the help of well-selected readings, students can then develop their capacity for moral reasoning by learning to sort out all of the arguments that bear upon moral problems and apply them more carefully to concrete situations."

□ *Help students clarify their moral aspirations:* "Whether in college or professional school, many students will be trying to define their identity and to establish the level of integrity at which they will lead their personal and professional lives. By considering a series of ethical problems, they can be encouraged to consider these questions more fully. In making this effort, students will benefit from the opportunity to grapple with moral issues in a setting where no serious personal consequences are at stake. Future lawyers, doctors, or businessmen may set higher ethical standards for themselves if they first encounter the moral problems of their calling in the classroom instead of waiting to confront them at a point in their careers when they are short of time and feel great pressure to act in morally questionable ways."

Despite their virtues, however, such problem-oriented courses in ethics haven't taken the campuses by storm, and Bok cited two possible reasons why: the fear that teachers may indoctrinate students, and serious doubts about whether it is possible to effectively teach students to reason about moral issues. President Bok said he believes the dangers of indoctrination are "overdrawn" and the qualms about whether or not instruction in ethics will be effective represent "puzzling attitudes" on the part of educators. Undergraduate students, and surely graduate students, he said, are independent and intelligent enough to resist efforts to impose values upon them; and, were this not the case, then such curricular offerings as political and economic theory or social issues would prove equally susceptible to teacher bias. "It may be impossible to arrive at answers to certain ethical questions through analysis alone," said Bok, "but, even so, it is surely better to make students aware of the nuance and complexity of important human problems than to leave them to act on simplistic generalizations or unexamined premises . . . Many ethical problems are not all that complicated if students can only

be taught to recognize them and reason about them carefully."

The teaching of such courses is crucial, however. "Poor instruction can harm any class," said Bok, "But it is devastating to a course on ethics, for it confirms the prejudices of those students and faculty who suspect that moral reasoning is inherently inconclusive, and that courses on moral issues will soon become vehicles for transmitting the private prejudices of the instructor." President Bok recommended that a competent professor for courses in moral or ethical reasoning have the following qualifications: "Some formal training in moral philosophy, including a familiarity with the major philosophic and religious traditions that have historically dealt with concrete moral dilemmas"; a reasonable working knowledge of the area of human affairs to which the course is addressed (for example, medical ethics or corporate responsibility); and an ability to conduct rigorous class discussion.

Many skeptics, said Bok, "argue that ethical reasoning is much less important than acquiring proper moral values and achieving the strength of character to put these values into practice." It is a point of view, the president noted, that was stated succinctly by one university official explaining why his school's curriculum had no courses on ethics: "On the subject of ethics, we feel that you either have them or you don't."

"There is probably some force to that argument," Bok conceded. Universities can only make a limited contribution to character building in general. But even given the limitations of formal learning, Bok said he believes firmly that putting ethics into the college curriculum will pay dividends in the personal development of students. "Even if courses in applied ethics turn out to have no effect whatsoever on the moral development of our students," he argued, "they would still make a contribution. There is value to be gained from any course that forces students to think carefully and rigorously about complex human problems."

Frank Newman:

President Bok's quotation about the president of Brown in 1850 reminded me of a quotation I came across in a marvelous book by the president of Princeton about twenty years after that

date (1870). He said, "We must remember that each of our students is the work of God. God in his wisdom has left his handiwork unfinished. It is the work of the college and its administration to complete the task" . . . I've always been fascinated by that; it's a reminder of how far we've come. It would be hard to imagine this as an acceptable role for the administration in our current society. On the contrary, the problem, as I see it, is that, for a great many of today's students, the perception is exactly the reverse — that their job is the moral education of the administration . . . This is a problem of moral arrogance, or, if one wants to be polite, as we are in the academic world, an abundance of moral certainty. It inhibits the kind of teaching that President Bok describes. . .

Another problem — at the opposite extreme — is what might be called a moral vacuum. That is to say, the capacity of some students to miss the fact that any moral issue is involved in a situation. An entertaining article in the *New York Times* recently gave a series of anecdotes compiled by a college faculty member for an anthology on "What happened to my term paper." The range was remarkable; for example, "I left it in my other car." How can the university, in the totality of its experience, stop the student in his tracks, capture his attention, force a confrontation between the fact that there are moral issues to be addressed on the one hand, and either a moral vacuum or moral certainty on the other? In my opinion, it is very hard to see how alterations in *what* we teach will significantly affect this. . .

There are opportunities [for influencing morality], however. For example, in the whole question of grading, or how we deal with students who have such lame excuses about term papers, or how we deal with the question of openness in the university, or tolerance of other views, or even such obvious points as how we deal with minorities or women. The difficulty is that the task requires two things of faculty and administrators — the capacity to teach in such circumstances and the capacity to be a role model. And, we have no requirement that anyone be effective as a role model. Can you imagine what would happen if we said to a young faculty member up for tenure, "Jones, your scholarship is impeccable. You not only have two full-length books, but your recent article in the

Journal of Obscure Trivia is a masterpiece. Your teaching is superb; you frequently win standing ovations in the classroom. However — and this is important, for it has caused your failure to get tenure — you are a slippery dog."

George Owens:

One of the concerns that I have is that there appears not to be a group of assumed and accepted values in the community. Down our way, we have a denomination called the Southern Baptists, and the Southern Baptists believe it is wrong to drink whiskey. They may drink it, but they don't drink it in each other's presence. You know where they stand.

It seems to me that, at the present time, we just do not take a stand on the campuses — or in the broader community, for that matter. The "let everybody do his own thing" and "let everyone develop his own moral standards" mentality exists — but in relation to what? What standards do we accept? What values do we have as communal values, as values for this society? We say today that students are passive, that they are no longer resisting anything. One possible reason is that there is nothing to resist. We don't really stand for much. I think it's really doing the young people a disservice. They don't have anyone around to stand up and give them something to sharpen their weapons on. . .

I know President Bok spoke of the danger of imposed values or indoctrination, but it seems to me that, with the diversity we have on our faculties, a young person would be exposed to many different points of view. If every faculty member at least stood for something — whatever he stood for, if he really *stood* for it — we would be far better off . . . There are no rules in the ball game now, and I think the chaos is driving some of our young people to places where they *do* stand for something. The Reverend Moon says where he stands, and he is attracting many of our young. Some of the fundamentalist faiths are attracting quite a number of young people. The Black Muslims are attracting many young black people because they do say, "We stand for this" . . . I would just urge that we ease up on our fears of imposing values, and let's *stand* for something.

Harriet Sheridan:

By definition, a panelist is someone who thinks otherwise. And I am prepared to at least partly, modestly, assume that function . . . I want to [offer] an injunction of my own, which is, "Physician, heal thyself."

Some years ago, I attended, at President Swearer's request, a meeting of the American Council on Education which . . . had as its central theme the recently issued guidelines of the federal government with respect to affirmative action. As I sat in meetings surrounded by the captains and the kings of higher education, it was borne upon me that these leaders of one of the most significant institutions in our society were bent upon quibbling about the distinction between goals and quotas — rather than concerning themselves with the central issue that produced legislation designed to ensure that education represented the best aspects of our society to itself. In her valedictory address, a departing ACE chairman, Martha Peterson, concluded by asking why higher education had had to wait for the federal government to tell it about its own inequities? Physician, heal thyself.

Let us concern ourselves with the functioning of the whole body, the body corporate. We all know that when you get into a classroom with a subject, something happens to it . . . Something happens when you take a subject and ask people to teach it in a formal way that deprecates that subject. If the physician were to mend himself, if the physician were in fact to look at his own institution, if the physician were to consider all of his medicines, his prescriptions, if he were to be clean and whole himself, then the physician could practice another injunction; and that is the description of the good parson in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*: "First he wrought, and afterward, he taught."

What with the tradition and pageantry of the inauguration, another bit of nostalgia during the weekend may have been overlooked. The Brown Stage Band, a 1977 update of the big bands of three and four decades ago, played for a dance in Sayles Hall after the Rostropovich concert. Sayles was packed, and the dancers, to the surprise of many of those of another generation, were jitterbugging. Said one fifty-two-year old: "I expected Count Basie to appear any minute."

Postscript



Under the Elms

Renovation for the John Hay?

One rumor making the rounds on the campus during the past year was that the days were numbered for the sixty-seven-year-old John Hay Library, which stands majestically at the top of College Hill and has, since the construction of the Rockefeller Library in 1965, housed special collections and archives.

Adding to the strength of the rumors was a *Brown Daily Herald* story published early in the spring of 1976 saying that there were no funds in the University's 1976-77 budget for the upkeep and operation of the Hay and predicting that the library would close its doors July 1.

But University Librarian Charles D. Churchwell had other ideas. "In its present condition we have some problems with the John Hay," Churchwell says. "The building is being used for purposes for which it was not designed, there is a complete lack of atmospheric control to protect and preserve the old collections housed there, and there is a general shabbiness to the facility that comes from old age and lack of proper repair.

"During the past year, we discussed three possibilities: tear down the Hay and build anew, construct an addition to the west wing of the Rockefeller and place archives and special collections there, or renovate the Hay. Personally, I'm very fond of the John Hay Library. It has personality and charm. I found that many alumni I talked with also felt a special attachment to the graceful old building. It didn't take me long to decide that my preference was for renovation."

So, instead of ordering the wrecking ball, Churchwell went to see President Hornig and Vice-President Maeder during the winter of 1976 and received their blessing to prepare a plan for the complete renovation of the Hay.

By mid-April of last year, Churchwell had produced a plan and presented it to the administration. Mr. Hornig authorized Churchwell to present his proposal to the Corporation's subcommittee on libraries at its May meeting.



John Forastie

Charles Churchwell: "Our rare materials must be given proper treatment as soon as possible."

The subcommittee gave complete approval to his plans and the next step was a presentation to the Corporation's building committee, chaired by John Nicholas Brown. At the Corporation's June meeting, it authorized Vice-President Maeder to spend approximately \$25,000 for architectural fees and cost estimates on Churchwell's planned renovations.

At a subsequent meeting, Maeder requested that Churchwell draw up a definitive program along the lines the Corporation had recommended. This has been done, although the time schedule was set back due to the long library strike of last summer and fall.

"Everyone was most understanding and cooperative," Churchwell says. "I think no one really wanted to see the John Hay torn down. It's been such an integral part of the lives of so many alumni during most of this century."

Having decided that renovation was the route to follow, and having been assured that the building was structurally sound, the first thing Churchwell had done last winter was to open up the 1964 architectural plans for renovation of the Hay to see if they were still appropriate. Esthetically they were; financially they were not. What could have been accomplished in 1964 for about \$2 million would now cost between \$4 and \$5 million. So Churchwell went back to the drawing board.

His revised plan, the one presented to the various University officials in the spring, calls for installing atmospheric

control and high security in all the stack towers, moving an elevator, and changing the location of several departments. No walls will be torn down and there will be no major revisions in the structure of the building.

The first floor of the Hay, which will get the greatest use from students, faculty, and others doing research, will include four areas: a manuscript room in the southeast corner, archives in the southwest corner, and a high-security reading room in between to which all materials will be brought for use. On the north side of the main floor will be the University's extensive collection of broadsides, old manuscripts, and sheet music. Additional changes, less apparent to the eye, will be made through the rest of the building.

Churchwell sees the new plans as a compromise, but one he will be able to live with. "Sure, I'd like to have used the 1964 plans," he says, "but financially they were out of the question. The plans we are working with now are less elaborate but will provide Brown with an excellent facility, not only for the collections we have now but also for the many outstanding collections I'm sure will come our way once we have proper storage facilities for our old and rare materials.

"One of the ironies I've encountered since coming to Brown," says Churchwell, "is that we have many rare items here at the Rockefeller Library, and we have the proper atmospheric control, but we don't have proper security. But I haven't been able to transfer these items to the John Hay because, while that library has better security, it completely lacks atmospheric control.

"Renovation of the John Hay is a very high priority item with me," Churchwell adds. "Our rare materials must be given proper treatment just as soon as possible, and we must also make sure that the scholarly world knows that Brown not only appreciates the unique collections it has but also that the University is prepared to take the necessary steps to see that these collections are properly housed and cared for in the years ahead." J.B.

People and Programs

□ Guggenheim Fellowships for 1977 have been awarded to three Brown faculty members. Associate Professor of Linguistics **Sheila E. Blumstein**, a specialist in aphasic speech, will study "Invariance in Speech Perception."

Alan Needleman, assistant professor of engineering, who specializes in the properties of plastics and metals under stress, will use his grant for studies in the mechanics of solids. Professor of English **Robert Scholes**, a founder of the English department's concentration in semiotics, will examine the semiotics of fiction.

□ **Leo Stern**, M.D., chairman of pediatrics in the section of reproductive and developmental medicine at Brown and pediatrician-in-chief at Rhode Island Hospital, has been selected by the French government to receive an honorary degree from the University of Nancy next fall. A former visiting professor at the French university, Dr. Stern was chosen for the honor on the basis of his international stature as a neonatal researcher. This May, he is participating in Les Journées Nationales de la Neonatologie (National Days of Neonatology), an annual Paris conference sponsored by the French government and the Centre de Recherches de Biologie du Développement Fœtal et Neonatal.

□ **John N. Fain**, professor of medical science, will spend next year at Cambridge University in England as a fellow under the Faculty Scholar Award Program of the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation. A specialist in the regulation of metabolism by hormones and drugs, he will continue his studies in endocrinology and metabolism in the Cambridge laboratory of Dr. Michael J. Berridge.

□ At a dinner in his honor on January 21, Professor Emeritus of French **Albert J. Salvan** was presented with a book of fifteen essays on French fiction, representing the combined efforts over three years of a number of his friends and former students. The inspiration of **Grant Kaiser '57 Ph.D.**, *Fiction, Form, Experience: The French Novel from Naturalism to the Present* is an act of homage to Salvan, an internationally known scholar of French literature. The volume's production was directed by an editorial board comprised of Professor Emeritus **George K. Anderson** (English), Professor of French **Reinhard**

Kuhn, Professor of Hispanic Studies and Comparative Literature **Juan Lopez-Morillas**, and Associate Professors of French **Henry Majewski** and **Arnold Weinstein**. Professors Weinstein, Kuhn, and **Edward Ahearn** (French) contributed essays, and Professor Majewski wrote the introductory biography of Professor Salvan.

□ Professor Emeritus **William L. Fichter**, a member of the Hispanic studies faculty at Brown for thirty-four years (1928-1962) and an internationally renowned scholar of Spanish literature, was chosen by the King of Spain to receive the Decoration of the Order of Alfonso X, el Sabio (The Learned). In ceremonies at Brown's Hispanic House on March 24, the consul general of Spain in Boston presented the eighty-five-year-old Fichter with a symbolic red medal in the shape of a Spanish cross, signifying scholarly and intellectual distinction. A specialist in the "Golden Age" of Spanish literature, and in particular in the plays of Lope de Vega, Fichter is credited with establishing and strengthening Brown's Hispanic studies program on the graduate level.

BAM is seeking an associate editor

The BAM is seeking an associate editor to replace Sandra Reeves, who is resigning August 31 to enter Brown's Graduate School this fall.

Since the person filling this position will be the chief writer for the magazine, applicants must have demonstrated writing ability and three to five years' post-college experience writing for a magazine (preferably a university or college magazine). Previous experience in science or medical writing is preferred. The person filling this position will assist the editor in the planning and production of the magazine, and previous experience in these areas is preferred. Candidates must have a bachelor's degree.

Applications should be sent to the Editor, *Brown Alumni Monthly*, Box 1854, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island 02912.

Sports

Staff, recruiting keys to success

Nearing the completion of his first two years on the job, Athletic Director Bob Seiple '65 is enjoying the best of two worlds. Brown's athletic teams have been experiencing success almost unparalleled in their history, and all signs point to a future that is even brighter than the present.

In 1975-76, Brown had the best Ivy League won-lost percentage (.711) in the five biggest sports — football, soccer, hockey, basketball, and lacrosse. Brown's cumulative percentage was 133 percentage points higher than the next Ivy team. Soccer and hockey won Ivy titles and finished among the top four in the nation. Soccer also captured the Eastern championship. This year, there were Ivy championships in both football and soccer and a recruiting season that Seiple described as "the best ever." In short, Brown has been able to present a picture of excellence on the athletic field at a time of fiscal retrenchment, when budgets have been slashed and the staff has been shrinking.

All of which begs the question, "Why?" Seiple boils it down to two things — staff and recruiting. "We are very fortunate in the kinds of people we have," he says. "We think we have the finest athletic staff overall that we've had in a very long while, both in terms of ability and dedication."

"We've also been able to recruit. And recruiting to us is certainly not a dirty word. When we talk recruiting, we have to be honest with ourselves on how others perceive a place like Brown. There are some schools that can staff their athletic teams because in the admission process they are forced to take two of every three applicants. Then, there are some schools that can rely on their long-standing athletic image."

"In all of this, Brown is somewhere in the middle. We have a bright image as far as faculty and administration is concerned and we have a growing athletic image. So where we have to win the battle is in recruiting. We have to have a better recruiting process and program than anyone else. In fact, Brown and Dartmouth seem to stand



John Foraste

Bob Seiple: *The future is even brighter.*

there together in terms of what we have to do to be successful on the field. And at the heart of our success right now is what I think is the most effective recruiting program in the league."

Seiple went on to point out that the Brown of today is a place of options. There are academic options, social options, housing options — and athletic options. Seiple believes that these options have made Brown a very attractive place for high school and prep school students who are shopping around for a college.

"Youngsters today don't want to be in a straitjacket," Seiple says. "They like the idea of determining their own destiny, to an extent. We ask the students at Brown to exercise the options I spoke of, and I believe they are more prepared today to do that than ever before. The appeal of the 'old' New Curriculum to today's generation of secondary school students cannot be underestimated."

Looking back on the last few years, Bob Seiple also is proud of the rapid improvement in the women's sports program, which has gone from four sports to fifteen, from a staff of two to seven full-time and eight part-time people, from an operating budget of \$2,000 annually to \$70,000, and from a handful of diehard participants to about 385 students, roughly 15 percent of the women at Brown.

"There are a couple of happy things about the improvement in the women's sports program," Seiple says. "The build-up was not at the expense of the men's sports, but in addition to them. To destroy the men's program in order to build up the women's would be illegal under Title IX. It would also have been illogical, impractical, and basically stupid. That was not the way to go.

Also, at Brown we didn't wait until Title IX forced a beefing-up of women's sports programs. We were way ahead of the game, basically because we felt it was the right thing to do.

"Right now we have thirty intercollegiate varsity sports, fifteen for men and fifteen for women. My goal is to come through this period of fiscal retrenchment with all these programs intact. Like the movie, *Rocky*, it's not whether we win or lose; it's whether we're standing in the ring when it's all over. In addition to the intercollegiate program, I want to see a successful, well-attended physical education program, a viable intramural program, and ample recreational facilities for students, faculty, and administration."

A major accomplishment of the past four years is the turnabout in football since the arrival of John Anderson. The success of Brown's current coach, climaxed by the Ivy title last fall, has prompted many alumni to ask whether or not the University can keep this man. Seiple bristles at the question.

"Frankly," he says, "when I hear this question, I become concerned with our own corporate self-image and why we think this is a legitimate question. The question implies that Brown is a stepping stone to something better. John Anderson is very happy and comfortable here and truly enjoys Brown. His family feels the same way.

"In John's mind, the task is here. In his mind, this is not a stepping stone. Brown now has a competent football program. We're doing all the right things, and he's a part of this. I honestly feel that Brown alumni should have a better corporate self-image and should feel that we are capable of attracting and keeping coaches of high caliber.

"This philosophy also applies to the administrative staff. We have people in our athletic administration right now who took pay cuts of between \$10,000 and \$15,000 to work here. My assistant, John Parry ('65), for example, had everything going for him out in the business world, but he found that a position at Brown was very attractive to him and he returned."

Several years ago, a schedule was drawn up for improvements of the athletic facilities. Last summer, Brown enlisted the aid of an agronomist from URI to improve the condition of the athletic fields. After the televised opener with Yale, Anderson said that Brown Stadium had the finest turf he had ever

seen at the college level. The tennis courts have been upgraded, eight new squash courts have been added at the Smith Swimming Center, and the field used for soccer and lacrosse is considered the finest grass field in the Ivy League.

Another project last summer was to renovate and modernize completely the football offices at Aldrich-Dexter Field. This year, there are plans to complete the job by landscaping the building. A year ago, Marvel Gym was refurbished from top to bottom and a red-carpet press room was added. This summer, the main basketball court will be rotated ninety degrees to provide maximum seating for varsity basketball games. An acoustical ceiling will be installed, along with new lights and a modern public-address system.

"The nice thing about all this," Seiple says, "is that the repairs to the football offices were paid for by the Brown Football Association and two-thirds of the funds to repair Marvel Gym came from sources other than University money. Our next objective is to have the capital funds campaign supply us with the money needed for a multi-purpose facility at Aldrich-Dexter — a field house and cage."

Basketball has been a problem during Seiple's administration. Brown's athletic director points to two built-in handicaps facing Brown and the rest of the league in this sport and predicts that the Ivy League may never again match the Bill Bradley glory days.

"The problems the league faces in basketball won't go away because the league is committed to financial aid based on need. This is a sound policy, but we have to be aware of the trade-offs. For example, if we are recruiting a boy who is a top student and a super basketball player, that boy is going to be offered a basketball scholarship from quite a few colleges, many of them good academic institutions. To take it a step further, if that boy technically doesn't qualify for aid, but if money is a factor in the family — and it usually is today when room, board, and tuition run around \$7,500 — we most likely will not get that basketball player.

"Then there's the boy who comes to an Ivy college with a strong need factor and is given the so-called package of scholarship, job, and loan. Even though that boy may be indigent, even though he can't afford a dime, he'll leave college owing around \$4,000. Frankly, it's going

to be difficult to get that person to come to an Ivy college.

"We have to do all we can to be competitive with the teams we play outside the league, since half our schedule is composed of non-league opponents. But we also have to be realistic. We are not going to have a basketball team in the top four nationally, or in the top ten. If you look at what has been happening recently with basketball recruiting, I'm not sure we should. That sounds negative and it's something we wouldn't want to say about soccer, lacrosse, hockey, or crew, but basketball is a national sport played by some 800 schools and there may never be a solution to the recruiting problems we face in a highly competitive market to give us what we had in basketball a decade or so ago."

The second factor in the league that has hurt in basketball recruiting is the freshman rule. Many of the really good players, the ones Brown needs to win, prefer to go elsewhere and play four years of varsity ball rather than playing three years at Ivy schools. This is by far the lesser of the two problems, but Seiple feels that getting permission to play freshmen on the varsity would help to some extent.

With Brown facing basketball recruiting problems, there is the obvious question of whether the University should schedule teams such as UCLA and Marquette. Seiple says yes.

"We have a scheduling philosophy," he says, "that in a twenty-six-game schedule we will play two games a year against top caliber teams. And so we have scheduled UCLA on the road, Marquette at home, and Notre Dame at South Bend in the immediate years ahead.

"There are several reasons why we are doing this. First, it makes for a very attractive schedule. Second, it allows our kids to play in an environment we can't duplicate here in Providence. We can't put in 17,000 Hoosier fans and Hoosier hysteria. Maybe our kids aren't good enough to play for Indiana, but they can play *against* Indiana. Ultimately we're hoping that the experience of playing these big-time schools will help our play in the Ivy League. And this is what it's all about. I'd like our team to have a chance at the Ivy title and we intend to turn every stone to make that possible.

"Our future schedules will include six games — PC (2), URI (2), and the

two national powers — where we could go 0-6, although we won't concede anything. Then we plan to have six outside games where we have a good shot at winning. Between these twelve games, we'd like to come out playing .500 ball going into the league."

The subject of a tenth football game has been on the front burner since March, when the Ivy presidents gave their approval for the extra game. Among the colleges Seiple has been in contact with this spring are Army, Navy, Air Force Academy, Duke, Virginia, Northwestern, Rice, Tulane, William and Mary, and Hawaii. A home-and-home series with William and Mary looks promising for the early 1980s. Colgate is a possibility for the 1977 season.

"Looking to the future, what we'd like to do ideally is to get our team into other geographic parts of the country," Seiple says. "Brown is a national institution and its football team should play in areas beyond the East Coast.

"We have two other objectives. We'd like to play an opponent that would make us stretch athletically. We'd like to see how good we could be. Also, we'd like to play an opponent that would guarantee us an attractive financial arrangement. Our immediate problem is that most of the colleges we want to play against have full schedules through the 1980s. Adding to the problem is that we have to play this tenth game on the eighth Saturday of the season, which doesn't give us much flexibility. But," Seiple concludes, "when I took this job two years ago, no one said it was going to be easy." J.B.

Spring sports roundup

When the Ivy League prohibited spring practice for its football teams some years back, the move was received with mixed reactions. But there's one guy at Brown today who isn't doing any complaining. He's Woody Woodworth, the **baseball** coach, and if it weren't for the members of the football team who are banging out base hits and making sensational fielding plays this spring instead of catching passes and making tackles, then Brown wouldn't be enjoying its best baseball season in years.

Woodworth can send out an infield that is made up entirely of men who play for football coach John Anderson in the fall: junior Dave Field at first,

sophomore John King at second, freshman Jay Hickey at third, and sophomore Mark Whipple at short. And there are two more football-baseball players in the outfield: sophomore Barry Blum in center and senior Jan Zlotnick in right.

Despite improved pitching, fielding, and hitting (a .298 team batting average), the team had lost some close games and was 4-5 when it hosted Princeton on April 15. The Bruins took a 6-4 lead into the top of the ninth against the Tigers, fell behind, 9-7, and then won it in the bottom of the ninth on a two-out solo home run by Peter Reilly, a freshman from Manchester, N.H.

The next day, the Bears pounded Navy in a doubleheader, 9-0 and 6-3. There were no late-game heroics in this twin bill, just some steady baseball from a Brown nine that staggered early in league play but was expected to make its presence known in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League before the end of the season.

Coach Vic Michalson's **men's crew** started the season auspiciously by soundly defeating a good Boston University varsity by better than five seconds in the opener on the Seekonk on April 16. It was the first victory by a Brown crew over anyone since the petite finals of the IRA at Syracuse two years ago. This year's boat is captained by senior Mark O'Day, son of Robert O'Day '50. The Brown freshmen and jayvees also won easily.

Coach Doug Terry's **track** team got off to a fast start, in the process winning a couple of meets at the wire. After taking Yale, 78-76, the Bruin trackmen hosted St. John's and Columbia in the only home meet of the season. This one couldn't have been much closer. The Bears and the Redmen were tied, 71-71, heading into the final two events. In the 5,000-meter run, Brown's Sean McCracken took a third while St. John's failed to score. Then, in the mile relay, Brown's Rod Lofton, Glenn Gray, Jeff Elliott, and John Escallier finished second, clinching the victory.

With its membership well over last year's meager turnout of six women, the **women's track and field** team was impressive in running events, although weak in the less popular field events, such as the discus, javelin, and shot put. The relatively young team depended upon a number of fine individual competitors who consistently

won their events and qualified for the AIAW Eastern Championships in early May. They were sophomore Ella Massar, in the 100- and 220-yard races; sophomore Lynette Allison, a quarter-miler; freshman Cheryl Irons in the 220; freshman high-jumper Linda Bruce; and the 440-yard relay team of Bruce, Massar, Irons, and freshman Marci Moore.

The **women's crew**, after an opening loss to Massachusetts, rowed to convincing victories over traditional rivals Wellesley and MIT. But in the five-college Boston University Regatta on the Charles River late in April, all three Brown boats finished a disappointing last in their races, behind boats from Radcliffe, Dartmouth, Boston University, and Cornell. Their happier meeting with MIT was memorable in other ways: it was the first time Brown had raced three women's eights; and the varsity eight won its race in a brand new shell — the second shell Brown has acquired this year designed expressly for women — which had been dedicated that morning in honor of Paul Maddock '33 and his wife, Judy, for their support of Brown athletics.

The **women's lacrosse** team jumped out to an early 3-0 record under Coach Dale Philippi, a former member of the U.S. National Women's Lacrosse Team. Led by veterans Mercedes Bosch, Laurie Raymond, and Kathy Bradley, all juniors, the squad was also sparked by the goal-scoring fireworks of some talented freshmen. Freshman Terry Tamasi had a four-goal game against Trinity, leading scorer Marion Mayer had hat tricks against Trinity and Yale, and Robin Beil had a hat trick against Bridgewater State. Junior Marjorie Smith also had three goals against Trinity. Brown will host the National Women's Lacrosse Championships at Aldrich-Dexter Field over Memorial Day weekend.

The **women's softball** team ran up some football-like scores against Penn (25-3) and Swarthmore (27-5) on a spring road trip to Pennsylvania, but was on the receiving end of a drubbing by Ursinus (12-2). First-year coach Gail Klock noted that the number and caliber of Brown's softball opponents have increased significantly this spring.

Women's tennis coach Joan Taylor views this as a rebuilding season. A freshman, Mara Rogers, played first singles for the team, but five seniors held down other top spots. "We have very good depth," Taylor notes, "but no

really outstanding players." About forty-five women with an interest in tennis were accepted for next year's freshman class, Taylor says.

One tennis team member who has attracted attention in the local press is Patricia Symonds '79, a varsity doubles player and a resumed education student. The forty-five-year-old Symonds is old enough to be her teammates' mother (in fact, two of her seven children are presently in college), but she says no one on the team calls her "Mother." "Especially if I win, they don't call me 'Mother'!" she adds. Symonds, who took up tennis just six years ago, has been treated like any other member of the tennis team. She recently confessed to a *Providence Journal* reporter, "I was pretty scared when I first went out [for tennis]. How would you feel if you were forty-three and you went out against eighteen-year-olds?"

J.B./A.D.

Scoreboard

(March 16-May 1)

Baseball (14-8)

Brown 7, Southeast Missouri 5
Brown 7, Southeast Missouri 5
Brown 4, North Dakota 0
Brown 4, Purdue 3
Purdue 9, Brown 7
Penn 6, Brown 2
Columbia 7, Brown 3
Columbia 4, Brown 3
Holy Cross 4, Brown 3
Brown 9, Princeton 7
Brown 9, Navy 0
Brown 6, Navy 3
Brown 5, Yale 3
Brown 3, Yale 1
Brown 10, Army 9
Brown 7, Providence 3
Brown 7, Rhode Island 0
Rhode Island 3, Brown 2
Connecticut 8, Brown 2
Connecticut 3, Brown 0
Brown 9, Providence 4
Brown 5, Providence 0

Lacrosse (3-6)

Brown 17, Boston College 14
Hofstra 9, Brown 7
New Hampshire 16, Brown 8
Brown 12, Loyola 10
Harvard 18, Brown 11
Brown 12, Yale 7
Johns Hopkins 17, Brown 8
Princeton 12, Brown 2
Penn 18, Brown 10

Men's Track (6-1)

Brown 78, Yale 75
Brown 77, St. John's 76, Columbia 50
Brown 84, URI 56½, Holy Cross 52½
Harvard 84, Brown 58, Dartmouth 48

Men's Varsity Crew (2-1)

Brown 5:57.2, Boston University 6:02.6
Harvard 5:59.5, Brown 6:09.5
Brown 6:47.8, Northeastern 6:55.5

Men's Tennis (4-6)

Penn 9, Brown 0
Columbia 9, Brown 0
Brown 5, Tufts 4
Princeton 9, Brown 0
Navy 8, Brown 1
Brown 6, MIT 3
Yale 8, Brown 1
Army 5, Brown 4
Brown 9, Cornell 0
Brown 6½, Rhode Island 2½

Men's Golf (0-2)

Holy Cross 39½, Boston College 20, Brown 10½
Bryant 393, Brown 408
Central Connecticut 392, Yale 412, Brown 426
Rhode Island 390, Providence 399, Brown 433

Women's Lacrosse (7-0)

Brown 9, Bridgewater State 7
Brown 13, Trinity 1
Brown 8, Yale 4
Brown 11, Dartmouth 10
Brown 12, Bates 2
Brown 9, Rhode Island 6
Brown 21, Smith 2

Women's Crew (3-6)

Massachusetts over Brown
Brown over Wellesley
Brown over MIT
Brown fifth in BU Regatta
Princeton over Brown
Brown over Williams

Women's Tennis (3-2)

Brown 7, Connecticut 2
Brown 6, Boston College 1
Yale 9, Brown 0
Dartmouth 5, Brown 2
Brown 7, Smith 2
Fourth in Ivy League-Seven Sisters Tournament

Women's Softball (4-8)

Bridgewater State 13, Brown 7
Bridgewater State 7, Brown 0
Connecticut 22, Brown 15
Brown 25, Penn 3
Brown 27, Swarthmore 5
Ursinus 12, Brown 2
Fitchburg 11, Brown 8
Barrington 17, Brown 5
Brown 23, American International 11
Brown 10, Bates 2
Rhode Island 8, Brown 7
Smith 3, Brown 1

Women's Track and Field (2-5)

Brown 58, Yale 19
Fitchburg 60, Brown 57
Wesleyan 98, Brown 40, Holy Cross 25
Radcliffe 83, Brown 35
Southern Connecticut 78.5, Maine 42, Brown 37.5

The Classes

written by Jay Barry

08 Homer B. Hunt celebrated his 90th birthday this year at his home in Concord, N. H. His son, Richard, who graduated from Tufts in mechanical engineering, works for DuPont in its Savannah, Ga., plant. His daughter, Virginia, a Bates graduate, is living with her family in Charlestown, N. H. "I have a strong belief in college education," Mr. Hunt says. "This was instilled in us by my father and mother. They sacrificed for years to give an education to my brother, Dr. Charles W. Hunt '04, my sister Emma (Wellesley '14), and me." With his recent letter, Mr. Hunt sent a generous donation "to help some promising student."

12 After sixty-five years of service to the Masons, Dr. Walter C. Robertson has been appointed secretary emeritus by the Nathanael Green Lodge No. 45, Warwick, R. I. For many years, Dr. Robertson was a dentist in Warwick.

14 Alice M. Waddington, East Providence, R.I., a retired school teacher, has been honored by a gift of \$2,500 in her name from the Rhode Island State Division of the AAUW to the General Fellowship Endowment of that association. For many years, Alice taught Latin, Greek, and German at East Providence High School. In 1955, the school committee in East Providence named its new elementary school the Waddington School.

15 Roland E. Copeland says that after spending the winter in Hobe Sound, Fla., he's now back at his home, 90 Castle Rock, Branford, Conn. "Have been demoted to board chairman of Copeland Co., Inc., and sign where I'm told," he says. His son, Larry '50, is president of the firm and his son, Dick (UConn '55), is vice-president. "My wife, Lillian, died in 1976. I have six grandchildren."

18 For the 59th reunion, the class will concentrate on attendance at the Alumni Dinner Friday evening and then lunch the next day either at the Faculty Club or University Club. As usual, we will be part of the Commencement procession Monday morning. Plans for the big 60th are incomplete but are in the good hands of the reunion committee: J. Irving McDowell and Walter Adler, co-chairmen, Dwight Colley, Zenas Bliss, John Chafee, Paul Grimes, Cy Flanders, and Wardwell Leonard.

19 E. Perkins Nichols and his wife, Helen, are living at 714 Stratfield Rd., Easton, Conn. He recently made a generous contribution to the Easton Conservation Commission, which is attempting to save a historic barn in the district where Perkins played and worked as a boy.

20 Harold S. Shefelman weighed 145 pounds in 1920, when he captained the Brown wrestling team. Now, more than half a century later, he weighs 148. Shortly after earning his law degree from Yale, Harold went west to Seattle, a city he has carried on a love affair with ever since. "Seattle has grown over the past fifty years, particularly in the past twenty-five years," he recently told *The Seattle Times*. "This would indicate to me that Seattle will be a very large city in the next fifty years, perhaps 2.5 million in the metropolitan area. More industry will come here and in the next fifty years Seattle won't be as charming as it was fifty years ago. It isn't as charming now as it was when I came here. No city can grow without losing some of its attractiveness. Seattle once had a neighborhood homeyness, which we are losing. But every time I've been east or south and have returned home, I thrill at the sight of the Sound, the lakes, and the mountains. I'll always think that this is the most beautiful city in America."

21 Lois Wilbur Blackmore sends along a new address: Mease Manor, Dunedin, Fla. 33528. "We had twenty happy years of retirement on Cape Cod," she says, "but now that I am alone I have come to a retirement complex here in Florida. It is a radical change but I expect to survive it."

22 Bowdoin College has established the Philip Maeder Brown Book Fund in honor of Professor Brown, a member of the Bowdoin faculty from 1934 until his retirement in 1968 as professor emeritus of economics. Income from the fund will be used for the purchase of books for Bowdoin's Hawthorne-Longfellow Library. Early in his career, Professor Brown taught at Brown for five years and served as director of the University's Bureau of Business Research. He was chairman of Bowdoin's department of economics from 1961 to 1963 and was secretary of the faculty there for twenty-one years. Dr. Brown lives in Brunswick, Maine.

23 The Rev. Albert N. Sherberg ('35 A.M.), assistant minister of the historic First Church of Christ, Wethersfield, Conn., for the past twelve years, retired this spring, giving him and his wife more time to relax and enjoy life in their Wethersfield home. During his ministry there, he took a particular interest in the older members of the parish and he helped organize a luncheon club for retired people, a club that meets twice monthly with programs presented in the parish house. Last June, Albert served as host for a two-week Scandinavian tour, which included fifteen men and women from the club.

24 Clarence Chaffee, national champion tennis player in the 75-and-over category, went to Sarasota, Fla., in February and won the Bath and Racquet Club's 75-and-over Men's Invitational. "I like to

think I can still play a good, all-around game," says Chafe, three-time national champion in the 70-and-over division. "I like to volley, but my game depends on the other player. Tennis should be like checkers. You try to break him up, counter what he's doing. Tennis should never be a game of brute strength."

Carleton Goff, Barrington, R.I., recently had some of his enamels and wood and metal sculptures exhibited at the Providence Art Club.

Jack Monk, Sarasota, Fla., reports "another interesting set-up" in his area, in addition to the Ivy League Club of Sarasota, which is Brown-oriented. "On the first and third Fridays (weather felicitous)," he says, "we meet at the cabana of Pete Simmons '23, where there is a gorgeous sweep of bay and beach. These are Brown men and their wives meeting at noon with lunch and bottle and discussing the pressing problems of the day, such as: Did Brown win against Dartmouth? The answer to that, of course, is always Yes. Among those showing up with reasonable regularity are Jack 'Rats' Albright '20, Tom Simmons '23, Arthur Tebbut '28, William Kaiser '43, James G. White '32, Phil Saunders '24, Dr. Joseph L. Kostecki '28, Irving Loxley '27, Cliff Lathrop '40, and a few others. It's a very pleasant, relaxed, and informal meeting, usually from 12 until 2 p.m. or so, and far more attractive to some of us than the formal club luncheons which our Ivy League colleagues hold at various restaurants once a month, all the while struggling over attendance and speakers."

25 Carleton L. Staples, South Yarmouth, Mass., is teaching wood carving three nights a week to adult education classes. He's serving this year as president of the Mid-Cape Men's Club (250 retired members). He has also been welfare secretary of the Salvation Army.

Frances Bennett Starrett reports the death of her husband, Frederic, on Dec. 10. Fran has decided to remain in Belfast, Maine, where she resides at 13 High St.

27 Gertrude Squires Crooker and her husband, Allyn '28, went on two alumni tours, one to Vienna in December 1975 and then to Copenhagen in June 1976. "Much fun," says Gertrude, now retired from school teaching and living in Worthington, Ohio. "We also took a Caribbean cruise in December 1976. Even though Allyn is still working full-time, he can get away for a week or so occasionally." Gertrude says that she reads half a dozen mysteries a week. The Crookers have two daughters.

Beatrice Luther Grace and her husband, Carleton, are living in retirement in Spotswood, N. J. "My husband's main hobby is old clocks," she says, "and we have about eighty. My hobby is crewel embroidery and stamp collecting. And we both love to travel. Recent trips have taken us to Europe, Okinawa, Hawaii, and Southeast Asia. Our latest trip, a short one, was to spend the

Christmas holidays with our daughter and her family, who moved last summer from California to Vermont. Our son is a lieutenant colonel in Worms, Germany. We spent three months there last spring and intend to visit again in the fall. Perhaps my proudest accomplishment was writing a book on the history of our church for its 200th anniversary in 1955. It is one of the few remaining colonial churches in New Jersey."

Helen Crafts Patton, Scottsdale, Ariz., has done a great deal of traveling during her lifetime, both while she taught school and since her retirement five years ago. "I especially enjoyed a Brown-Yale alumni tour to Yugoslavia by air and a return cruise on a Greek ship," she writes.

Catherine Bond Wheeler has the sympathy of her classmates on the recent death of her husband, Ellsworth H. Wheeler, professor emeritus of entomology at the University of Massachusetts. Catherine resides at 110 Ferry Rd., Saunderstown, R.I.

The Rev. W. Wyeth Willard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Waltham, Mass., was honored in February when 500 persons, representing national and city-wide organizations, "saluted" him at a testimonial in the ballroom of the Marriott Motor Hotel in Auburndale, Mass. The occasion marked the 50th anniversary of his ordination. Rev. Willard has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Waltham since 1960. With him for the celebration were his wife, his two daughters, Faith and Hope, and his sons, Peter and Paul.

28 *Sidney Friedman*, a New York lawyer and banker, has been named consultant for Farmers Bank of the state of Delaware. Sidney is the retired chairman and chief executive officer of the National Bank of North America in New York.

Frank O. Jones has been assigned to do promotion in national and regional publications for this summer's "All-Indian Pow-wow" at Flagstaff, Ariz., July 1-4. "The term 'All-Indian' means that Anglos do the organizational chores," Frank says. "Indians ride ill-tempered bulls in the rodeo, display jewelry and woven rugs in the big bazaar, and dance all night. Hopi, Navajo, and a dozen other nations will participate."

29 Shortly after the retirement of *Louis R. Zocca* ('33 A.M., '40 Ph.D.) from the English department of Rutgers University's Newark College of Arts and Sciences, his colleagues established an award in his name. The award, for excellence in the study of literature, will be presented annually to a graduating senior.

32 *George W. Jensen*, East Providence, R.I., has retired as chief purchasing agent of the Gilbane Building Co. One of Rhode Island's first antique clock collectors, George is now devoting his time to dealing in and repairing clocks.

Paul F. Mackesey, former athletic director at Brown and alumni executive officer until his retirement a year ago, has been named president of Brown's Athletic Hall of Fame Committee. Paul lives in East Providence, R.I.

Dave Scott, living in what he calls "semi-

retirement" from the book publishing world, has in the last year compiled two anthologies for paperback houses, edited a complete revision of a biblical reference book in addition to having written 50,000 words for it, and helped a veteran baseball writer publish a book of memoirs of the game. Dave and his wife, Kitty, are residents of Katonah, N.Y.

33 *Ruth Wade Cerjanec* reports that her first grandchild, Julia Harrison Cerjanec, was born Feb. 15 to her son, Nicholas '71. The paternal grandfather is the late Earl F. Cerjanec '43. The baby's uncle is Derek M. Cerjanec '73, and her great-aunt is Isabel Howard Alexander '44.

William Hall James, director of accreditation and scholarship for the Connecticut Commission for Higher Education since 1966, has retired. Bill earned his master's and Ph.D. at Yale. He and his wife reside at 373 Reeds Gap Rd., Northford, Conn.

Edward Kreisler admits that he is a lucky man, one of these persons who happened to be in the right place at the right time. Twenty-one years ago, as a young promoter and public relations man, he landed a job with the Spanish government to develop a means of promoting the products of Spanish artists and artisans. When the contract was up, Ed had done such a good job that the artists whose wares he was helping to sell didn't want him to leave. So he stayed. Today, Ed is the owner of Galeria Kreisler in Madrid, where you can buy everything from alabaster eggs to Picassos, costing from ten pesetas to millions, but every article made by Spaniards. Over the years, Ed has integrated himself into Spanish society, and he has a Spanish wife and family. "Spain has done everything for me," he says. "I love the country, the people are the most 'simpatico' in the world, and I believe that Spain is the best friend the United States has in the Western Hemisphere." Currently, Ed is president of the executive committee of the British-American Hospital, a community-sponsored, non-profit institution in Madrid.

George Levesque, who retired this spring from Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co. of Rhode Island after forty-three years with the firm, is the recipient of the Freeman Award of Engineering Achievement, presented by the Providence Engineering Society. During his career, George has developed or has contributed significantly to the fields of strain gauges, hydrostatics, magnetics, and use of computers in design.

Walter J. Matthews, Indianapolis, Ind., has been elected president of the National Electric Reliability Council. He retired last year as president of Public Service Co. of Indiana. The NERC consists of nine regional reliability councils and encompasses all of the electric power systems, both publicly and privately owned, in the United States and portions of Canada.

34 *E. Davis Caldwell*, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, retired from Allied Chemical Corp. in December after thirty-five years with the firm.

35 *William J. Counihan, Jr.*, has been named head of the criminal division in the Rhode Island Attorney General's office. He has been with the office since 1942. Commenting on the appointment, Francis L. Murphy, *Providence Journal* staff writer, said, "The appointment brings a man from the old-fashioned 'crime-busting' school in charge of criminal prosecutions in the state. A career prosecutor, he brings thirty years' experience and a bristling hatred of serious crime to the job." Bud and his wife, the former Lois Colman '45, have four children: daughters Mary '74 and Elizabeth '75 and sons Robert '80 and William.

Vincent DiMase, former director of the department of building inspection in Providence and presently a consultant for the department, was honored for his service to the profession this spring at the twenty-eighth annual school of the Eastern States Building Officials Federation. He received the award given annually to the individual considered to have made the most outstanding contribution to the building code enforcement profession. Vincent is currently chairman of the Rhode Island State Building Code Standards Committee and is secretary of the Rhode Island Registration Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

Warren F. Groce, president of William F. Groce, Inc., Selinsgrove, Pa., has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Susquehanna Valley Health Care Consortium. Warren is board chairman of the Bessie M. Guyer Foundation, a member of the Selinsgrove Planning Commission, and vice-president of the Susquehanna Valley Automobile Association.

Edward W. Wise, Jr., senior member of the Wise and Oakerson law firm, Shrewsbury, N.J., has been named a Manning Fellow by Brown. Each Manning Fellow is offered the opportunity of meeting with the president and other University officials to discuss Brown's course of action. Ed is a past president of the Monmouth County Brown Club and is currently serving as a member of the National Alumni Schools Program and is the athletic representative for Brown in the central Jersey area.

36 *Pauline Meller Berger* has the sympathy of her classmates on the death of her husband, Milton, on Feb. 28. Pauline lives at 521 Harbour House N., Bal Harbour, Fla. 33154

Gino J. diMarco, president of Roberts Realty of the Bahamas and also the owner/developer of Great Harbour Cay in the Bahamas, has been elected executive vice-president and director of United Communities Corp. of Boca Raton, Fla. He is a resident of Delray Beach.

Theodore Tannenwald, Jr., is a judge of the U. S. Tax Court in Washington, D.C. His career with the federal government includes service as special consultant to the Secretary of War, 1943-45; consultant to Secretary of Defense James Forrestal, 1946-49; counsel to Averell Harriman, 1950-51; and member of President Kennedy's Task Force on Foreign Assistance, 1961.

38 Fred T. Allen is chairman of the board and president of Pitney Bowes, Inc., of Stamford, Conn. He is a graduate of the advanced management program at Harvard Business School.

Peter Corni has been appointed a vice-president of Bear, Stearns & Co., New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange.

James B. McGuire is professor of English at Springfield College. A nationally known authority on Irish literature, Dr. McGuire is a member of the American Committee for Irish Studies and of the American Society for Anglo-Irish Literature.

Dr. Harold A. Woodcome, a physician in Pawtucket for the last thirty-two years, may be excused if he does some boasting. His wife, Elizabeth, president of the Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs, has been named Rhode Island Mother of the Year. One of their two sons is Dr. Harold A. Woodcome, Jr., '68, an ophthalmologist at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Hospital in Boston.

39 Superior Court Judge William C. Bieluch, Hartford, Conn., told the Connecticut legislative judiciary committee this spring that he favors abolishing plea bargaining in criminal cases. "In theory," he said, "plea bargaining is a good thing. But I have found many occasions when it is abused."

David Landman has been named director of public information at the University of Illinois. He is one of the ten general officers of the three-campus system of the university, participating in all major policy discussions and decisions. For the past four years, Dave had been director of public affairs for the Pathfinder Fund in Boston.

40 Col. John L. Hoar has been named assistant adjutant general of the Connecticut National Guard, effective Sept. 1. He will be promoted to the rank of brigadier general when he takes over his new position.

Jane Hollen Caswell has the sympathy of classmates on the death of her husband, John, on Jan. 15. She lives at 2731 N.E. 14th St. Causeway, Pompano Beach, Fla.

Robert T. Handy is academic dean and professor of church history at New York's Union Theological Seminary.

Jack Derflinger last December opened Jack's Tobacco Shop in the Northwestern Bank Bldg., Asheville, N.C. "This is great hunting, fishing, and golf country," he writes, "nineteen golf courses within forty-five minutes and all in the mountains, the Smokies. Excellent bass and rainbow trout fishing."

George R. Thompson has been appointed to the advisory board of the Montpelier, Vt., office of the Federal Savings & Loan Association. A Montpelier resident, George is vice-president for policyholder service at National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont, Montpelier.

John B. Young, Glen Ridge, N.J., Boy Scout leader and vice-president of the international banking department of Bankers Trust Co., has joined former President Gerald Ford and two others as members of

the national executive board of the Boy Scouts of America. He has been on the Scouts' international committee for the past five years.

41 Ruth Harris Wolf, Pawtucket, R.I., was chairwoman of dedication ceremonies for the Miriam Hospital's new twenty-bed intensive care unit, which opened in February. Ruth, who holds a master's degree from Rhode Island College, is teaching English as a volunteer in the Pawtucket school system.

42 Arthur A. Hogg, astronomer and former associate director of Kitt Peak National Observatory in Tucson, has been named the director of the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Ariz. Arthur was a physicist with the U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory from 1941 to 1946.

Joseph E. Kelley is president of a new sales and marketing company, Kelley Associates, in West Convent Station, N.J. Joe, who had been division vice-president of sales for RCA, states that the new firm will specialize in sales and marketing representation for companies in the electronics and mechanical engineering fields.

Elizabeth Klatt, Berlin, Conn., has been guidance director at Amity Regional High School, Woodbridge, Conn., for the past decade. She has a master's degree in guidance from the University of New Hampshire.

F. Karl Willenbrock, an internationally known engineer and educator, has been named dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science at Southern Methodist University, Dallas. For the past six years he had headed the 650-member staff of the Institute for Applied Technology in the U.S. Commerce Department's National Bureau of Standards. He is a past recipient of Brown's Distinguished Engineering Service Award.

43 Julianne Hirshland Hill has achieved a #1 district tennis ranking for W55 (women fifty-five and over) in Southern Nevada. This was largely a result of her gold medal in the Senior Olympics (W-55 doubles) in Ramona, Calif., last July and a silver medal in W55 singles. "Tennis was my sport at Brown back before we had official teams," she writes, "and I did play in a tournament at Brown during Commencement Weekend when my nephew, David Hirshland, graduated in 1975."

44 Eloise Kates Julius is director of clinical services at the Center for Family Learning in New Rochelle, N.Y., and is teaching family therapy there. Her daughter, Barbara, is at the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work, her son Andrew is in law school in New Mexico, and her son Thomas is a senior at Connecticut College.

45 Guy W. Fiske has been elected an executive vice-president and a member of the board of directors of General Dynamics Corp., St. Louis, Mo.

John W. Gibson, Madison, Conn., has joined the staff of Eastern Management Services of Guilford, Conn., as manager of the placement division.

William Stanley Mullen, Birmingham,

Alice Brophy is New York City's first Commissioner for the Aging

"It annoys the hell out of me when people say, 'Gee, you look good for your age,'" says Alice Brophy '31. "What does that mean? Is there some model tucked away in the Smithsonian that says you're supposed to look a certain way at 65, 75, and 80? Remember this: You can die old at 30 and live young at 80."

Unlike many of her contemporaries, Miss Brophy, New York City's first Commissioner for the Aging, is not turned off by the thought of aging, either her own or that of others. "I'm 68 and I'm glad I made it," she recently told Hope MacLeod of the *New York Post*. "I accept aging as part of the dignity, experience, and maturity of life. As Jonathan Swift said, 'All of us want to live a long time but none of us wants to grow old.'"

Citing the greatest needs of older people as income, housing, health, protection from crime, and isolation, Miss Brophy feels strongly about the challenge to do everything she can about ageism in our society. But first, she says, the whole problem of age has got to be brought out of the closet.

"Just as the Puerto Ricans, blacks, and Mexican-Americans fought racism, so we've now got to fight ageism," she says. "Nothing extraordinary happens to you when you go to bed on the eve of your sixty-fifth birthday. I know. I've been there. You don't wake up the next day a less adequate person, a less able person. But at sixty-five society regards you as ready for the rocking chair or the ash heap. You're no longer allowed to work, to

continued on page 44

produce, to make your special talents available."

Director of the Mayor's Office for the Aging since its establishment in 1968, Miss Brophy was elevated to the cabinet rank of commissioner when Mayor Abraham Beame recently turned the "office" into a department. Although her salary remained at \$33,471 ("I'm not opposed to more money. It's just that we're in a difficult financial bind"), there were other compensations. The change in status from office to department gives her more "clout" and lets her have a chance to "say my piece" at cabinet meetings. Also, by placing aging in the same category as consumer affairs and mental health, "we finally are recognizing older people in this city as a group who have cogent needs and problems and we are giving them recognition on a cabinet level."

New York City has one million persons sixty-five and older and another 400,000 in the sixty to sixty-five range. About a third of this group is at or near the poverty level (\$2,000 for an individual and \$2,500 for a couple). "Being so close to the poverty level constricts one's life in that it does not permit one to be mobile," she says. "But beyond that, the kind of things most of us take for granted — having friends in for dinner, sharing a bottle of wine, buying a book or record we like, or just presenting a gift to a grandchild — all are denied to many of our older people."

Especially frustrating, Miss Brophy feels, is that older people are not benefiting from the affluent society they helped to create. Society rejects them because they are an economic burden. This group is increasing all the time (22,000,000 nationally) and their needs increase proportionally.

Today's older generation suffers from something else — a growing sense of powerlessness. They have no control over their destiny and no say in the marketplace where decisions are being made every day. Compounding this problem is the fact that older people feel nobody listens to them. Miss Brophy wants to do something about this. To start with, she listens.

"I go out into the neighborhoods all the time," she says, "talking to people, telling them what's happening, and then pausing to listen. I also give ten or fifteen talks a month to senior citizens groups, homes for the aging, nutrition clubs. Also, older people like to get groups of eighteen or twenty together and come in to see 'the boss.' I leave time in my daily schedule for this approach and I like to think it helps. The big thing is that when I'm in the field I try to keep my speeches as brief as possible. It's far more important to let them talk."

There are other means of communication for the crisp-talking Alice Brophy. She has a weekly radio show, and her movie, *Getting On*, was shown in ten half-hour segments on educational TV and was then given national exposure on NBC.

In her extensive discussions with older people, Miss Brophy has discovered that crime against the older generation is one of their chief concerns. "This is a real problem, but I try to meet it head on when talking with senior citizens. I mention my age right away. Then I tell them that I'm also concerned about the problem but that I'm not about to abdicate the streets to the hoodlums. We have two large crime grants and we're trying very hard to instruct people on how to handle themselves in order to lower the risk of becoming a crime victim."

A native of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and the youngest of seven children, Alice Brophy decided early in life that she would rather work with people than things. As a youngster she had dreams of becoming a doctor ("my father discouraged me; he said he would *never* go to a woman doctor") and a nun. The Brophys had their own home, one of the first cars in Rhode Island (an electric one), and a summer home at the ocean. But Miss Brophy recalls that it was all very modest.

"The family was always quite close," she says, "and the stress always was that you must plan your life so you can take care of yourself. You work hard, save your money, take control of your own life, and be self-supporting."

After graduating from Brown, Alice Brophy went into social work for four years before heading for New York City. There she became involved with local and state welfare and social services, worked for the Greenwich Settlement House, and spent time with the National War Fund. In 1940, she earned her master's degree from the Columbia University School of Social Work.

For a seventeen-year period, she was chief of community planning for the New York City Housing Authority, following which she was social service director in the Urban Renewal Housing Development Administration. Before assuming her present

position, Miss Brophy served for a year as director of the Human Resources Administration's Model Cities program.

Alice Brophy's personal commitment to the aging began in the early 1950s when she worked with the National Council on Aging. "I saw these people as the forgotten minority, the invisible poor," she says. "Nobody cared. And I saw my own parents grow old in a community where there were no resources. I felt this group of people needed help as much as any group in the country. I had long since committed myself to helping people, and this was an area in which I felt I could provide some kind of direction."

Alice Brophy (she retains her maiden name) has been married for thirty years to Arnold L. Scheuer, Jr., who teaches at Coppen College in Baltimore. "He lives in Baltimore and I live in New York and we have the best marriage in the country," she says. "We don't have enough time to fight. We have so much to catch up on when we meet on weekends."

Living in an Upper West Side apartment, Miss Brophy enjoys the pace of New York City — the theater, ballets, and symphonies in particular. Like her father, she reads "voraciously." And she has no plans to retire. "They should have kicked me out three years ago when I turned sixty-five," she says. "But I'm still here and have no intention of giving up. There's still so much to do." J.B.

Alice Brophy: "Nothing extraordinary happens on your sixty-fifth birthday."



New York Post

Mich., is president of Mullen Pump & Supply. For the past three years he has been listed in *Who's Who in Finance & Industry* and this year his name appears in *Who's Who in the Midwest*. Bill and his wife, Barbara, report that their daughter, Priscilla '74, will be graduated from Yale Law School this May.

46 George Hagemeister has been elected to the board of trustees of Greater Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, N.J. George is senior vice-president and director of O'Mealia Outdoor Advertising Corp., Paterson, and has served as mayor and councilman in Sparta, N.J. He is also president of the Outdoor Advertising Association of New Jersey.

William J. Harrington has been named director of manufacturing engineering with the technical programs group of the RCA Picture Tube Division in New York City. The technical programs group is responsible for installing a complete color-picture-tube manufacturing facility in Piaseczno, Poland, under a \$69-million long-term technology transfer contract between RCA and the Polish government.

John B. Henderson is senior vice-president for policy planning of Textron in its Providence headquarters. He represented the firm last winter in talks with the city that led to the selection of Textron as the developer of Providence's Union Station area.

The Rev. William T. Keech was the object of a recent "conspiracy" in the First Baptist Church of Wakefield, Mass. For months the congregation had made plans to honor him on Feb. 20 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination — and not a word of the "plot" leaked out to him. Rev. Keech was president of the Northern Baptist Education Society in 1973.

Edward J. Murphy, Jr., was the subject of one of John Hanlon's columns in the *Providence Evening Bulletin* recently. Calling Ed "quite a guy," Hanlon told what happened after Ed suffered a stroke three years ago. "He came out of it with the not uncommon paralysis of the left side, from head to toe. He was told that he probably would be hospitalized for up to three months and then probably would be in a nursing home for six months or so. Ed beat that rap by a mile. Given the therapeutic and supportive help from the people at the Veterans Administration Hospital, he began walking in ten days. Now he has recovered except for a slight limp in his walk and a limp left arm. Not even these have stopped him. He has gone camping alone in a tent on the Virgin Islands, climbed Mount Washington, and is his own keeper in an apartment."

Lois Thornton Tegarden, Princeton, N.J., was one of eleven associates of John Henderson, Inc., a Princeton real estate firm, to be inducted into its Million Dollar Club for 1976. To be inducted, each associate must have listed and/or sold properties valued at more than \$1 million during a twelve-month period.

Dick Tracy, vice-president of sales at Taft-Peirce Manufacturing Co., Woonsocket, R.I., recently discussed the kidding he has taken all his life because he shares a name with a famous personality. "I don't let it bother me," he told Faith Middleton, *Providence Journal* staff writer. "I guess the most

common needle these days is, 'How's your two-way wrist radio, Dick?' " When Dick was playing on the Brown football teams of the mid-1940s he had teammates named Tommy Dorsey '47, "Benny" Goodman '47, and Roger Williams '45.

47 John D. Hunt has been named president of the Worcester County National Bank's board of directors. A director of the Massachusetts bank since 1976, John is executive vice-president in charge of all commercial and retail banking activities, along with marketing and investments. In addition, he is senior vice-president of Worcester Bancorp, Inc.

William H. Joslin, Jr., Providence, chartered life underwriter and general agent in Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts for National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont, has been elected president of the firm's General Agents Association.

Frank Newman, president of the University of Rhode Island, has been awarded the highest decoration given to an American by the Portuguese government, the rank of High Officer of the Order of Prince Henry the Navigator. The award was given in recognition of the cooperation between URI and the University of the Azores in the fields of education, fisheries, human resources, and adult education.

Marleah Hammond Strominger, St. Louis, Mo., has served for five years on the national steering committee of the National Alumni Schools Program. "Enjoyed my frequent visits to the campus, the opportunity to discover the Brown of today, and the chance to work with young people," she writes. Her daughter, Linda, was graduated from Brown in 1976, her son Dale is now a senior at Yale, and her son Randy is a junior at Brown and active with the fencing team.

Paul B. Zuber is director of the Center for Urban and Environmental Studies at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.

48 Earl M. Bucca, an attorney in Schenectady, N.Y., has been reelected to the executive committee of the trusts and estates section of the New York State Bar Association.

Joseph E. Durkin has been appointed district manager for sales and operations in New England by the McLean Trucking Co. of Winston-Salem, N.C. His office is at the McLean terminal in Stoneham, Mass.

Jane Luerssen Gifford has been elected to the board of directors of the Reading (Pa.) Hospital and Medical Center, where she has been an active volunteer worker for the past eleven years. Jane has served as secretary of the Visiting Nurses Association of Reading and Berks County and serves on the board and as a volunteer with the Women's Exchange in West Reading.

Ralph Kolodny, professor of social work at Boston University, is the co-author of "Consultation with Counselors: Coming of Age in Upward Bound." The article was published in the winter 1976 issue of *Child Care Quarterly*. Ralph has been a member of the board of directors of the Eastern Massachusetts Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers for twelve years.

Shayle Robinson, Providence attorney,

has been named probate judge in Warwick, R.I. He is a member of the Providence firm of Robinson and Maschia.

49 Caroline Kittredge Barlow and her husband, John, are spending the spring semester in Harmony, R.I., while John, a Cornell professor, is a visiting professor in the Graduate School of Oceanography at URI. "We have been living in the old family home in Harmony," she says. Their children include Maria (Cornell '76) and David (Lehigh '78).

Arthur W. Butler, Jr., is an associate planner for the city of Cranston, R.I., and is president of the Cranston Municipal Employees' Association. He is a past state president of both the Jaycees and the Private Employment Services of Rhode Island. Arthur and his wife have four children.

Robert J. Ferranty, senior vice-president of Providence Gas Co., has been elected second vice-chairman of the New England Gas Association.

Robert E. Hoffman (Ph.D.) is manager of strategy development at General Electric Co., Fairfield, Conn.

William Steinecke, Jr., a member of the faculty at the Frontier Regional High School, Greenfield, Mass., has been selected as the number-one high school journalism teacher in the U.S. The award was made by the Newspaper Fund, which is subsidized by the *Wall Street Journal*. Bill was presented a plaque and a check for \$1,000 to establish a journalism center in his name at the school. He was a reporter and editor at the *Greenfield Recorder* for thirteen years before joining Frontier's faculty in 1962. At Frontier Regional, he teaches English and history courses, in addition to journalism.

50 The off-year reunion plans include a table at the Campus Dance Friday night and several tables at the Pops on Saturday. For Pops reservations, call (401) 863-3064 and asked to be placed at the 1950 tables.

William J. Cochrane, Jr., has been elected president of the Pawtucket (R.I.) Institution for Savings and continues as president of Pawtucket Trust Co.

David Miller is curator of the Marine Extension Center Aquarium on Skidway Island, Ga. Dave has a graduate degree in oceanography from the University of New Hampshire. He was employed by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute on Cape Cod before assuming his current position.

Chuck Nelson is still turning out championship football teams. Head coach at Washington & Jefferson in the early 1950s and one of the deans of high school football coaching in New Jersey, Chuck coached Wardlaw-Hartridge School of Edison, N.J., to its second successive prep school title last fall. His wife is Gerry Carr Nelson (see '51).

Raymond J. Sturdy, Jr., has been elected first vice-president of the Jewelers Board of Trade, a national organization with headquarters in Providence. Ray is treasurer of Cheever, Tweedy & Co., Inc., North Attleboro, Mass.

Janice Synes Weissman, New York City, reports that her younger daughter, Nancy, is a freshman at Brown and that her older

daughter, Jane, was graduated from Yale last May and plans to work for her Ph.D. in psychology.

51 Paul J. Brennan is manager of industrial relations and personnel at Federal Products Corp., Providence. In this capacity, he is involved with a new system at the 550-employee company called "flexitime," which, in essence, allows employees to set their own work times, within certain limits. "Productivity has been strong since we started," says Paul.

Charles F. Clarke, Jr., a partner in the Chicago real estate firm, Sundler & Co., has been elected president of the Greater North Michigan Avenue Association.

Francis L. Foley has been promoted to industrial sales manager of Aeroquip Corp., Chicago.

Margaret Dampman Frisch received a B.S. in nursing from Russell Sage College in 1975. She's now a psychiatric nurse in the Capital District Psychiatric Center in Albany, a state community-based mental health facility.

Nina Flinn Gallagher has been appointed senior vice-president of Ed Libov Associates, New York, a major U.S. media-buying firm. Nina and her husband live in New York City and spend their weekends at their home in East Hampton, L.I.

Brewster J. Gifford is an assistant vice-president of the Shawmut Bank of Boston, where he specializes in loans to smaller businesses. He and his wife, Ann, and their three children live at 18 Algonquin Rd., Canton, Mass.

Carl A. Jacobson has been promoted to director of employment and employee relations at State Mutual Life Assurance Co. of America. He and his family live in West Boylston, Mass.

Dr. Robert S. L. Kidder, chief of the department of ophthalmology at Rhode Island Hospital, and Dr. Paul E. Sydlowski '63, staff physician, have had great success recently treating victims of diabetic retinopathy, the second leading cause of blindness and impaired vision among Rhode Islanders. This winter they treated about 100 cases of the disease with an argon laser. With a \$1,400 viewer that was donated by the local Lions Club, the two doctors have also been able to begin teaching medical residents how to use the device, the only one of its kind in the state.

Gerry Carr Nelson recently won the Middlesex, N.J., Botanical Flower Bed Contest.

John R. Petty has been named president and chief operating officer of Marine Midland Bank, Inc., New York City. He is a former partner in Lehman Brothers, a one-time assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. He and his wife, Harriet, live on a farm in Maryland with their four children. John commutes to New York for the working week, although he admits to being "a farmer at heart."

52 Benjamin D. Berkman has been named president of American Artos, a machinery manufacturer located in Charlotte, N.C.

Daniel M. Garr, Brighton, N.Y., is presi-

dent of Greene-Douglas Maintenance Industries, Inc., and Greene's Rochester Service, Inc. For the past two years he has been a board member of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra.

Arky Gonzalez recently returned to Hong Kong, where he lived from 1961 to 1963, on a pilgrimage to find the sailing junk, "Brunonia," which he and fellow Sigma Nu Chuck Bradley '50 once owned. He was also there to cover the Pacific Area Travel Association 1977 conference for *Conferences & Exhibitions Magazine*, of which he is associate publisher.

Lester Halpern, senior partner in the certified public accounting firm of Lester Halpern & Co., Holyoke, Mass., has been elected to the board of directors of the Third National Bank of Hampden County. He is a director of the Holyoke Taxpayers Association. Lester and his wife have two children.

William D. Rogers was awarded an honorary doctor of laws (LL.D.) degree Oct. 15 by Hanyang University in Seoul, Korea. Bill is an attorney and partner in the firm of Rogers & Rogers in New York City.

53 Alfred E. Darby, Jr., has been named acting assistant in-patient director at the Emma Pendleton Bradley Hospital, East Providence, R.I. He is a former clinical director of the Augusta Mental Health Institute in Maine.

Kenneth O. Gilmore, managing editor of the *Reader's Digest* and former Washington, D.C., bureau chief of the magazine, has been selected as one of three editors for former President Gerald R. Ford's memoirs.

Eleanor Peck Merz is a social worker for the Wayland, Mass., public schools, working with individual students as well as with their families. She has an M.S.W. from Boston University. Eleanor has three children, ages 21, 19, and 15.

Sheba Fishbain Skirball is head of information services for Israel Film Archives, Jerusalem. Her husband received his Ph.D. in the philosophy of education last summer from the Teachers College at Columbia University.

Greg Sutliff, president and general manager of Sutliff Chevrolet Co., Harrisburg, Pa., has been named a 1977 regional representative in the *Time* magazine Quality Dealer Award program. Greg is also president of Pennsylvania Leasing Corp.

54 John F. Adams, Quincy, Ill., has been named to the board of directors of Town & Country Bank. John is a member of the law firm of Goehl, Adams & Schuering. He and his wife, Mary, have two children, Amy, 7, and Scott, 14.

Richard Beidler has been named superintendent of the special chemicals department at American Cyanamid Co.'s Willow Island plant in Ohio. He and his wife, Florence, live in Marietta.

Dr. Gerard N. Burrow has moved to Toronto, where he is professor of medicine at the University of Toronto, with a joint appointment in the Best Institute and as director of the division of endocrinology and metabolism of the Toronto General Hospital. Dr. Burrow has written or edited five books.

Jane Ware Colven is living in Honolulu,

Hawaii, where she is a self-employed data processing consultant.

Roger J. K. Cromwell has been named a vice-president at the State National Bank of Connecticut. He and his wife, Anne, and their family live in New Canaan.

S. Thomas Gagliano, an attorney with the law firm of Tucci & Kennedy in Long Branch, N.J., has been elected to the board of the East Jersey Savings & Loan Association.

William A. Gray, Jr., CLU, has been promoted to director of individual sales with Hokanson-Anderson Insurance Agency of Marshfield, Mass.

Merna Hausman Miller and her husband, Richard, report that their daughter, Helene, is a freshman at Brown. "We were delighted to have taken the time to acquaint ourselves with Brown," Merna says. "We enjoyed our campus tour and were pleased to see that the growth in the physical plant not only offers the students and professors a vast source for research and the development of skills and knowledge, but also provides a pleasant atmosphere in which to study." The Millers, who live in Great Neck, N.Y., have a daughter, Lori, completing her senior year at Goucher, where she is majoring in history and education, and a son, Howard, in the ninth grade.

Kenneth Moffet worked in Massachusetts for Amica Mutual Insurance Co. for seventeen years as an adjuster and then as a trial attorney before returning to the home office in Rhode Island in 1973. He was promoted to assistant secretary in 1975 and assistant vice-president in 1976. He's now working with Amica's pension plan and other employee benefit programs.

Rosamond Waldron Wadsworth has been a member of the Barrington (R.I.) College music faculty for eight years. A frequent recitalist throughout Southern New England, she has videotaped a recital for Channel 36, the Rhode Island public TV station, and has appeared in several local opera productions.

Elenore MacPhail Weber is director of the Parish Art Museum in Southampton, N.Y. She was elected to the New York State Council of Museums in April and went to Russia May 14 as a member of the U.S. delegation to a meeting of the International Council of Museums.

55 Arva Rosenfeld Clark is a research associate at Harvard Business School and assistant editor of *Health Care Management Review*, an Aspen Systems publication. She is also a part-time student in the graduate program in management at Simmons College, Boston. Arva is living in Lexington, Mass., with her three children: Rebecca, 16; Sarah, 12; and Paul, 11.

New York City artist Judy Karelitz, who was profiled in the March 1976 *BAM*, will have an exhibition of her polarized light sculpture at the Benson Gallery, Bridgehampton, L.I., from June 18 through July 5.

Judge Theodore R. Neuman, Jr., has been appointed chief judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, making him, at 42, the first black judge to head the equivalent of a State Supreme Court and the highest ranking black judge in the nation outside the federal court system. "From the time I was six years old, all I ever wanted to be was a

Bob Rogers is turning his talents from conducting to composing

After sixteen years of conducting, accompanying, and occasionally composing music for New York theatrical productions and for a number of traveling ballet companies, Robert Rogers '59 is something of an old hand in the music and theatre business. He recalls, however, that his first professional experience with music was a "baptism by fire."

It was 1961, and Bob, after two years in the graduate program at Yale's School of Music, had won a scholarship to composer Gian-Carlo Menotti's fourth Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy. Other students at the summer performing arts workshop that year included Bob's theatre friends Will MacKenzie '60, Will's wife Liz Diggs '61, and scene design apprentice Leslie Armstrong '62, now a New York architect.

On his first day at Spoleto, Bob met the great Menotti himself. One rainy evening shortly thereafter, Menotti asked him, "How long would it take you to learn the third act of *Vanessa* [an opera for which Menotti had written the libretto, and Samuel Barber the score]?" With a wry smile, Bob recalls, "I realized it would take weeks, even months, to really study the score, but I immediately answered, 'Give me a good full day on it.' " The next evening Bob played piano for a rehearsal of *Vanessa* with Menotti presiding. "I did all right, except for one embarrassing moment. Menotti was going over a certain passage again and again. After I had played it at least six times, Samuel Barber stuck his head over the footlights and whispered, 'That's a D sharp!' I blushed and corrected the wrong note I had been playing all that time!"

In addition to serving as a rigorous training ground, Spoleto became a jumping-off point for Bob. Near the end of the summer, he worked with the Jerome Robbins Ballet Company on a performance of *Ballets: USA* in Spoleto. The company needed an assistant conductor for the remainder of its European tour, and Bob was tapped for the job. "Suddenly I was facing an orchestra with no prior experience in conducting except what I had learned from David Laurent at Brown," Bob says. Apparently that knowledge served him

well, for he completed the tour with Robbins, and in October returned with the company to New York to play a one-month series at the ANTA Theater.

His association with the Robbins company ended there, but the experience proved even more beneficial in the long run than Bob had imagined. "In this business, everything you do results in an important contact," he stresses. The truth of that maxim became clear near the end of 1966, after he had spent five years working with New York musical shows and road and stock companies. "The general manager for the Jerome Robbins company during our tour of Europe had just become general manager for the newly formed Harkness Ballet," Bob explains. "He was looking around for a pianist for Harkness and happened to glance at a photograph taken of the Robbins company in Europe in 1961. There I was, and he called me right up to offer me the job."

Thus began Bob's tenure of about five years with the Harkness Ballet, first as principal pianist, during which time he also worked nights at Lincoln Center as the conductor for *The Unknown Soldier and His Wife*, a play starring Peter Ustinov. After a year as pianist, he was promoted to music director and principal conductor for the ballet's orchestra. During his tenure as conductor, the Harkness Ballet toured Europe and the U.S. to good reviews. In 1969, Bob married the ballet's assistant general manager, Linda Phillips, and they now have two children, Robert III, age five, and Jessie, six months.

Ballet, says Bob, "excited me the most of any musical form. It combines the color and movement of the theatre with, on the whole, very good music. The ballet has brought me in contact with some very exciting musical forces and is a much more satisfying use of my musical training than just grinding out *Hello, Doll* every night."

Bob's experience with Harkness subsequently brought him jobs as associate conductor for both the Alvin Ailey Dance Theater and, for "three years off and on," the Robert Joffrey Ballet. The latter took him to Russia for a five-week tour in 1974, and his memories of that trip are still vivid.

"We created quite a sensation," Bob says. "The Soviet press soft-pedaled our visit, but the news spread by word of mouth, and all of our appearances were jammed. I was supplied with a fifty-piece Russian orchestra, and conducting those musicians was a very warm experience. A lot of affection grew up between us. The language barrier was no problem, because we didn't need many words. Musicians are all dealing with a common vocabulary anyway."

"We also took a rock band with us, and that was a real trip for the Russians. Unfortunately, most of the younger people whom we had really wanted to reach couldn't get to our performances — the seats were sold out

to government bureaucrats. At one performance, crowds of people who had been turned away tried to break down the door and smashed some big plate-glass panels."

After his stint with Joffrey, Bob returned to Broadway where he served as music director of *Berlin to Broadway* with Kurt Weill, musical supervisor and conductor for City Center's *Thirtieth Anniversary Gala*, composer of dance and incidental arrangements for *Good News* and *Miss Moffat*, and, in the spring of 1976, as associate conductor for the ballyhooed but short-lived Leonard Bernstein-Alan Jay Lerner musical, *1600 Pennsylvania Avenue*. The last job Bob terms "a thrilling experience — to be in charge of a Leonard Bernstein show with him sitting there in the back of the theatre."

Since January, Bob has been working with the Lincoln Center Institute, the educational arm of Lincoln Center. He and other artists conduct workshops in New York schools, which run the gamut from the upper-crust classrooms of Mamaroneck to "some very difficult South Bronx high schools." No matter what the environment, however, Bob has found that "if you turn the kids on, they'll be with you. I like to use music as an adjunct to something else — for instance, accompanying physical movement with sound in a team-teaching approach. Then, after we've gotten their attention, we can discuss the music itself." He became involved in the educational program through his wife, who has been teaching movement and dance for the Institute for several years.

More than anything else, though, Bob is excited about two compositions he completed last fall. Taking time out for his own creativity for the first time in ten years, he wrote a percussion score for *Marco Polo*, a children's play presented at the Phoenix Theater in December; and composed and orchestrated "Off to Sea Once More," a forty-minute piece based on old sea chanteys, for Edward Villella and the New Jersey Ballet Company. Noting that he has long been enmeshed in the practical aspects of music and theatre in order to survive economically ("New York imposes that on you more than other cities"), Bob says he has "spent relatively little time in my garret. I've always shoved aside my own creative bent. That's why the ballet score, in particular, was such an exciting project for me." He is toying with the possibility of composing a piece for a mixed or male chorus, with baritone soloist.

For the past three summers, Bob and Linda have engaged in another musical activity that has brought "tremendous personal satisfaction." Under the banner of their own Cragmoor Concerts, Inc., a non-profit organization, they have produced five free outdoor concerts of classical music in the Catskill region of New York, where they own a summer house. The concerts have been extremely successful, prompting reviewers to gush such praise as "The Cragmoor hills were alive with the idyllic sounds of music." Bob dreams of someday establishing a summer music institute in the Cragmoor region.

Bob Rogers was born and grew up in Atlanta, where his late father, an artist, taught

painting and later directed the Atlanta School of Art. Bob began formal piano lessons at age three, and says frankly that he was "really good. I wasn't brought up as a prodigy, though — my parents steered me toward a normal childhood."

Although he arrived at Brown a technically talented and enthusiastic pianist, Bob had no idea he would major in music. It was Brown's theatre program, he says, that gave him the impetus to major in music and devote most of his time to the art. "I was very theatre-oriented, and it was Jim Barnhill who inspired me to start writing music," Bob says. "The music and theatre people were always competing for the 'best' people at

Brown, and although I was a teaching assistant in the music department, my extracurricular activities centered around the theatre. I felt terribly pulled by these two halves of my existence.

"Theatre was my fraternity at Brown," he adds. "We were all very close. I think there is something about the closed, windowless space of the theatre that brings people together."

Bob graduated with an honors degree in music, having written as his thesis an *a cappella* mass for St. Stephen's Church. "I used to help out as choir director there," he says, "and for my mass, I recruited all my singing friends from the theatre, like Will Mackenzie and George McCully '60."

Now at a personal turning point in his career, when he is looking forward to indulging creatively in composition and orchestral arranging, Bob says, "I don't know that the New York theatre world is as important to me now as it was initially. I spent a lot of energy in my early years here trying to get inside the theatre clique." Having succeeded, he now finds that "to keep on going as I have for the past fifteen years doesn't have any appeal for me. My head's in a funny place now — I'm dealing with ideas, and searching for ways to express myself."

For young people eager to make it in the world of theatre and the performing arts, Bob advises, "Come to New York prepared to study hard and work on your technique. In both performing and acting, you must be able to excite your audience and bring a sense of reality to your role. Get a feeling for the territory, play a lot of auditions, and see a lot of theatre." Above all, he warns, "Pay attention to real quality. Theatre today is not as good as it once was — a lot of the current stuff isn't going to last. You must keep your sights, even when surrounded by banal material. To develop a real sense of craft, you have to be a little snobbish." A.D.

Bob Rogers at Lincoln Center: "I'm dealing with ideas and searching for ways to express myself."



Anne Dittly

lawyer," the Alabama-born Newman told the *Washington Star*. The appointment last fall came only a month after Newman, following six years on the bench at Superior Court and its predecessor, the D.C. Court of General Sessions, joined the nine-member appellate body as its third black associate justice.

56 *Joanna Roche Alden*, Raynham, Mass., has been promoted to district sales manager for Coppercraft Guild, a division of Dart Industries. She continues as organist and choir director at Sacred Heart Church in Taunton, where she will celebrate her twenty-fifth year of service this June. Joanna also serves in a volunteer capacity as a service unit administrator for the Raynham Girl Scouts.

Jeanne Maxwell Clark has moved to West Bridgewater, Mass., where she is senior nurse with the Bridgewater Visiting Nurse Association.

David R. Duffee has joined the Buffalo office of Marsh & McLennan, Inc., as an account executive in the sales department. He is assigned the task of coordinating the Buffalo office's business development activities with the company's other upstate New York offices in Rochester and Syracuse. Dave and his family reside in Hamburg, N.Y.

Richard E. Kendall, Falmouth, Mass., is the new head of the Massachusetts State Department of Environmental Management. He was appointed by Governor Dukakis. In accepting the post, Dick was assured by the governor that he would have "direct input" on all matters related to oil pollution as well as state laws and programs to protect the fishing industry.

S. Russell Kingman is senior vice-president of the Cape Cod Bank & Trust Co., Dennis, Mass., where he is also serving as a selectman.

57 *Paul Andrews* has been elected president and chief operating officer of Maine Fidelity Life Insurance Co. in Keene, N.H. He and his wife, Bertha, have four daughters and live at 417 Pako Ave., Keene.

Richard C. Barker, a senior vice-president of Capital Guardian Trust Co. and a director of Capital Research Co., has been assigned to the San Francisco office of the firm.

Donald J. Rhine has been named vice-president and general merchandise manager of Family Dollar Stores, Inc., Charlotte, N.C.

Peter J. Roche has been elected president of the Lemont Shipbuilding and Repair Co., Lemont, Ill. He had been general superintendent of Reynolds Shipyard Corp., Staten Island, N.Y.

H. T. Tracy, Jr. is director of administrative services with New England Power Service Co., Westboro, Mass.

Dr. Augustus A. White III has been promoted to professor of orthopedic surgery at the Yale University School of Medicine.

58 *Sally Fetterman Brickman* is library editor and publicist for the university libraries of Case Western Reserve University. She is a graduate of Western Reserve and also received her master's there in library science. Sally has two children, James, 15, and Michael, 13.

Donald MacKenzie, Acton, Mass., is assistant vice-president of the New England Telephone Co. He has been a member of the personnel board in Acton for nine years and has also served on the town's collective bargaining committee. He and his wife, Patricia, have two children.

Lois Hodgins Monteiro is president-elect of the Rhode Island State Nurses Association and will assume the presidency of the group next October. She is an assistant professor of community health and sociology at Brown.

Ronald E. Prouty is an English teacher at Auburn High School, Auburn, Mass. Ron has been a member of Auburn's Conservation Commission for twelve years, its chairman for four years, and has been a trustee of the town's library.

Beverly Munter Spence is a doctoral student in adult education at Indiana University. As an associate instructor there, she is teaching two courses, "Examining Self as Teacher" and "Self Discovery and Survival." Beverly was a recipient of the 1976 Lieber Associate Instructor Award for Distinguished Teaching.

59 *Lawrence F. Groff* is a partner in the law firm of Oster, Fay, Groff & Prescott in Lincoln, R.I. He has recently been appointed legal counsel to the Pawtucket-Blackstone Valley Board of Realtors, Inc.

H. William Hodges III, a life-long resident of Baldwin, N.Y., was honored May 1 by the local GOP as "Baldwin Republican Man of the Year." "My wife, Pat, my five children, and my law practice — all in Baldwin — are doing just fine," he says.

William H. Hogan, Jr., a Boston College Law School graduate, is a counsel to the House Armed Services Committee, Washington, D.C.

Henry Hooper (Sc.M.), chairman of the physics department at the University of Maine at Orono, has been appointed dean of the graduate school there.

Ruth Ann Pitts has a new address: 8920 100th St. #808, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Paul A. Russo, associate professor of history and chairman of the history department at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, spent the spring semester in the Soviet Union as a participant in the U.S.-U.S.S.R. young faculty exchange program. With him for the semester were his wife, Mananne, who is an instructor in humanities at Lincoln, and his three children, Monica, 12, Andrea, 10, and Timothy, 5. While in Russia, Paul did research in the history of Russian journalism at the University of Moscow. Paul's mother is *Josephine Tomasi Russo* '34 and his father is *Anthony J. Russo* '31.

William S. Schaeffer is working in Burlington, Mass., as district manager for 3M National Advertising Co.

Roger Vaughan, Little Compton, R.I., a freelance writer and former director of the Brown News Bureau, describes himself as a Coca-Cola addict who was drinking a six-pack a day in New York not too long ago. His thoughts on the matter were carried in a recent *Providence Journal* feature, "Junk Food Junkies Confess Their Mad Cravings." Vaughan says he quit the Coke habit when he moved to Providence. "At least I quit until Pepsi launched that ridiculous campaign to

be number one. They'll never do it. I had to drink Coke again to show my allegiance," he told Faith Middleton, *Journal* staff writer. "About two weeks ago my stomach started feeling like it wanted to get up and leave, so I haven't had a Coke in five days. I've noticed a slight trembling in my hands, and my eyelids have begun to twitch."

Jackson Waterbury is president of Waterbury Kiem Royal, Inc. (formerly Jackson Waterbury, Inc.) of St. Louis, Mo., an advertising and public relations firm.

John M. Wilson has been elected vice-president of marketing for Harley-Davidson Motor Co., Inc., Milwaukee. For the past two years he had been director of marketing and planning for the firm's motorcycle products group. John and his wife have three children.

Linda Logowitz Zindler has moved to 180 Clark Rd., Brookline, Mass. 02146.

60 *Richard E. Benson*, a senior vice-president of Citizens Trust of Providence, has also been elected to the same position in Citizens Savings. Dick is president of Citizens Leasing and has been appointed head of the corporate banking group.

The Rev. *David J. Hogarth* last November received the Brown Fund's annual regional award for outstanding service to the University as Boston Phonothn chairman for several years and for serving as head class agent. In December, he was appointed to Wentworth Institute & College's staff as director of cooperative education, equal employment opportunity enforcement officer, minority affairs advisor, and affirmative action director. He continues as chaplain at Suffolk County Jail, Boston, and he has just recently been elected a trustee of the Boston Ballet Society.

Garrett B. Hunter has been named a vice-president at Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank, Providence.

Dr. Stephen A. Kramer, who is associated with the Billings Clinic, Billings, Mont., has been elected president of the medical staff at Billings Deaconess Hospital.

Dr. Gilbert Lowenthal, Jr., moved to Cleveland last fall and is chairman of the department of primary care at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation.

Ted Turner won a major racing championship this spring, taking the Congressional Cup series at Long Beach, Calif., against a tough field that included Ted Hood, who skippered the *Courageous* in a successful defense of the America's Cup three years ago. When the Cup trials start off Newport on June 6, Turner will be skipper of the *Courageous* and Hood will be skippering his new boat, *Independence*.

61 *Janet Meier Cuca* has completed a year as a research associate in the division of student studies of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Washington, D.C., where she is project director for studies on medical school admissions, factors related to students' career decisions, and development of a medical students' graduation questionnaire. "My husband, Roberto, son Roberto, 9, daughter Yvette, 6, and I will spend a month this summer in Colombia, South America, on my husband's 'home leave' from World Bank."

Jocelyn Waggoner Eysymontt was assistant to the director for planning and analysis at

The White House until one week before the birth of her son, Alexander, last June 4. She and her husband, George, took a skiing trip to Austria this March.

Dr. Robert I. Finkel and his wife, Judith, of Toledo, Ohio, report the adoption of a son, Daniel Phelps Finkel, on Oct. 6.

David Groh, who has gone through a television divorce from Rhoda, has been talking with CBS and Warner Brothers about a possible dramatic series of his own for January 1978. David didn't favor the idea of the "split" on the popular TV show, he told the Associated Press in March: "The producers told me they were going to try a separation but they didn't know the outcome. 'You could get back together again,' they said, 'or there could be a divorce.' I told them that they were making a mistake, that they were tampering with something that shouldn't be tampered with. But I have no regrets. If I stayed too long I'd have become totally Joe Girard and then I'd have a problem."

John S. Hsia was promoted last fall to professor of mathematics at Ohio State, where he has taught since receiving his Ph.D. from MIT in 1966. "Our second daughter, Lisa, was born in July," he says. "Our oldest daughter, Kimberly Anne, was 3 in April."

62 Barry N. Behn has been promoted to branch manager of the new Sharon (Mass.) plant of Brodie, Inc., of Woburn. He joined the firm in 1973, was named its Rookie of the Year in 1974, and was voted Most Valuable Salesman the following year. A resident of Foxboro, Mass., Barry is a past president of the Foxboro Jaycees, intramural director of the CYO basketball program, and a coach in the Youth Basketball Program.

Jennifer Brown Brown received a Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Chicago on Dec. 10 and is serving as publications editor for the Middle American Research Institute at Tulane University.

Robert F. Ebin has been named counsel to the New York City law firm of Demov, Morris, Levin & Shein.

Christopher G. Graham is owner of his own art gallery and frame shop, Graham and Langford, in San Jose, Calif.

John Ramsey Simpson is appearing on Broadway in *Sly Fox* with George C. Scott and Trish Van Devere. John plays the role of Capt. Luther Crouch, but he has also served as understudy to Scott and replaced him for a week in February when Scott came down with the flu. John, who uses the stage name John Ramsey, has also appeared in television commercials and in a TV soap opera.

63 Douglass M. Barnes has been named director of financial communications with U.S. Industries, New York City, where he is responsible for all external corporate communications, including investor relations and corporate advertising. On Sept. 11, Doug and Marion W. Miller, daughter of Arthur W. Miller '43, were married.

Dr. Richard B. Chaset has opened an office for the practice of plastic and reconstructive surgery in Fitchburg, Mass. He is associated with the Burbank, Henry

Heywood Memorial, Leominster, and Nashoba Community Hospitals. Dick was recently discharged from the Navy, where he was a commander and held the position of chief of plastic surgery at the Naval Regional Medical Center, Philadelphia.

Ann S. Coles is assistant director of special services for disadvantaged students at the North Shore (Mass.) Branch of the AAUW. Ann is working at Harvard for her Ph.D. in education.

G. William Greer is president of Foran and Greer, Inc., Akron, Ohio, a new corporate trust providing professional guidance on restoration, preservation, and revitalization projects around the country. One of the new associates of the firm is Stanley Jaros '67. "We've been working on projects for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, in addition to private and corporate clients." Bill's wife is Mary Zettelman Greer.

John H. Meisher is assistant professor of ophthalmology at the University of Iowa Hospital. He and his wife, Gail, have one son, Daniel, 1½.

Thomas M. Rhine has been named head of the residential real estate department of Kates Properties, Providence.

Bob Salter has been appointed area exploration geologist in charge of the new Casper, Wyo., regional office of Gulf Mineral Resources Co. He has responsibility for all coal and uranium and some base-metal exploration in a ten-state area covering the mid-continent and the northern Rocky Mountains. He and his wife, June, and their two children, Steven and Amy, have resided in Casper for three years.

Dr. Paul E. Sydlowski, staff physician at Rhode Island Hospital, and Dr. Robert S.L. Kiddier '51, chief of the hospital's department of ophthalmology, have had great success recently treating victims of diabetic retinopathy, the second leading cause of blindness and impaired vision in Rhode Island. This winter they treated more than 100 cases of the disease with an argon laser.

Dr. Michael F. Whitworth has opened an office in the Memorial Hospital Medical Building, Cumberland, Md., for the private practice of urology. Mike received his M.D. in 1968 from the University of Maryland Medical School. He and his wife, Sara, have two children, Elizabeth Kelty, 4, and Brendan Ryan, 1.

64 Linda Mason Aminoff and her husband, Cary, report the birth of a daughter, Beth Laura, on June 13, 1975. Linda is a producer with the CBS-TV Evening News.

James E. Andrews is a member of the class of 1978 at the Boston University School of Medicine.

Raymond G. Azrak has been named market manager by the coatings materials department of Union Carbide Chemicals and Plastics, New York City. Raymond, who has his master's and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard, has been with Union Carbide since 1968. He and his wife and two children live in Whitehouse Station, N.J.

Bruce W. Bean is associated with Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler in New York City.

Carolyn Converse Cooper of Glasgow,

Scotland, reports the birth of her first child, Benjamin Alfred, on Dec. 8. The Coopers reside at 52 Caldercuilt Rd., Glasgow.

Jim Devaney is athletic director at the Pingree School, Hamilton, Mass.

Thomas P. Downing, Jr., and Diana Scully were married in December and are living in Augusta, Maine. Tom received his law degree from the University of Maine.

David L. Feinstein and his wife report the birth of their third son, Joel Micah, on Feb. 5. The family also includes Daniel, 9, and Douglas, 7. David has been on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin-River Falls since 1971, serving as associate professor of mathematics, associate director of the computer center, and director of the Western Wisconsin Academic Computing Consortium.

Alice F. Fix is an instructor at SUNY, New Paltz, N.Y., teaching a course this year on "Introduction to Feminist Theater" in the department of innovative studies.

Richard K. Goeltz has been named vice-president, finance, of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., New York City. He had been treasurer of the company since 1973.

A. Thomas Levin has been elected to the board of directors of the Long Island Region, National Conference of Christians and Jews. He's in his third year as counsel to the New York State Assembly Judiciary Committee.

The Rev. Carol A. Knox (A.M.) is minister of Unity Center of Walnut Creek, Calif.

Jack Rearden and his wife, Sandra Damiani Rearden '65, report the birth of their third child, Sandra Catherine Mary, on Aug. 15. The Reardens live in Darien, Conn.

Carl T. Thomsen is an instructor in the customer executive program of IBM at its Data Processing Division, Education Center, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Kathleen Euston Tundermann and her husband, David, report the birth of a son, Jason Euston, on Oct. 6. "David, who is Princeton '68 and Yale Law '72, is an environmental lawyer at the Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C., while I'm currently enjoying the very busy 'unemployment' of new motherhood, although I intend to return to my professional role of speech and language clinician eventually."

Dr. Austin E. White has opened an office for the practice of orthopedic surgery in Middletown, R.I.

65 Robert V. Barylski is assistant to the vice-president for academic affairs at Empire State College, Saratoga, N.Y.

Ray F. Barnum served as JV basketball coach at Franklin Delano Roosevelt High in Hyde Park, N.Y., for nine years before becoming head coach this year.

Dr. Henry R. Bauer III and Dr. Penelope Hanchey, a plant pathologist at Colorado State University, were married June 8 and are living at 703 S. 23rd St., Laramie, Wyo.

Les Blatt is an associate producer for the ABC-TV Evening News. He's based in Washington and lives in Springfield, Va., with his wife, Leslie.

John Chapman, Palos Verdes, Calif., was appointed to the commercial panel of the American Arbitration Association in De-

ember. "Still enjoying Southern California a great deal," he writes.

Dr. John Kelly and his wife have settled in Rochester, Minn. "After a year of research following my residency, I will be going on the staff at the Mayo Clinic as a neurologist." The family includes two children.

Dr. Jeffrey H. Klein is practicing internal medicine and medical oncology in Thousand Oaks, Calif.

John Andrew Miller is with the Antioch Centre for British Studies in London. He writes, "I have designed and inaugurated the Antioch International Individualized Master of Arts Programme in Humanistic Psychology here in London, with a truly international student body and staff. As director, I design with each student an individually tailored degree programme combining experiential training workshops at institutes for humanistic psychology and academic seminars at Antioch's Centre for British Studies, leading to a thesis synthesizing the experiential and academic learning. In a way, I feel in the footsteps or following the guiding light of Prof. George W. Morgan, whose influence on me from both undergraduate and postdoctoral work with him remains strong despite his questions about humanistic psychology."

Sandra Damiani Rearden and her husband, Jack '64, of Darien, Conn., report the birth of their third child, Sandra Catherine Mary, on Aug. 15.

Richard M. Rieser, Jr., president of the Heritage Bank of Addison, Ill., and senior vice-president of Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, has been elected president of the Brown University Club of Chicago. Rick is a graduate of the University of Chicago Law School.

Leonard J. Santopadre, Newton, Conn., is a marketing manager for Texas Instruments.

66 Kenneth Barkin (Ph.D.) has been promoted to professor of history at the University of California at Riverside.

Larrimore C. Crockett (Ph.D.) has been appointed executive director of the Vermont Higher Education Council in Brattleboro. He has served as director of the department of curriculum services at the Experiment in International Living in Brattleboro for the past two years. Dr. Crockett has developed career planning and placement programs at Windham and Marlboro Colleges, was dean of men at Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisc., and held teaching positions at Lawrence, Keuka College, and Brown. He and his wife, Shirley, reside in Dummerston, Vt., with their two children, Elizabeth and John.

Ronald A. Dwight resigned his position as assistant attorney general of Rhode Island after arguing and winning a case (*Baxter vs. Palmigrano*) before the U.S. Supreme Court. He then spent a year in Poland and Italy as a teacher. Since his return, Ron has become a member of the law firm of Gregoire, Sargent & Rohm in New York City.

Ian Haberman, assistant dean at Western Reserve College of Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, feels that today's college students aren't having any fun. In a recent interview with Bud Weidenthal of *The Cleveland Press*, Ian blamed the situation on what he called "creeping careerism" and said: "They're so wrapped up in concern for

their futures that they don't know how to unwind. When I see pre-meds on campus absolutely refusing to get involved in outside activities, I worry about them. They may be getting terrific grades but I wonder what kind of doctors they will make." Ian does his unwinding by playing the French horn in the Case Western Reserve Band and the Suburban Symphony Orchestra.

Sybil Miller Hebb is enrolled in the master of science program at Johns Hopkins University. She's living on Rt. #1, Box 2616, Butler Rd., Glyndon, Md.

John E. McCray is a ramp agent with Air Sunshine, Key West International Airport, Key West, Fla.

Carl E. Peterson has been named a vice-president of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank, Providence, where he is employed in the national accounts section of the corporate division.

Kristie Miller Twaddell is an English teacher at the School Without Walls in Washington, D.C., while doing graduate work in linguistics at Georgetown University.

Dr. David J. Wyler is a senior investigator with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.

67 Nicholas C. Carracino is a designer with Bectel Power Corp., Gaithersburg, Md.

Jeff Hitz and his wife, Jane, residents of Buffalo Grove, Ill., report the birth of a son, Anthony Edward, on Feb. 6.

Carol Lemlein Hutchings completed her M.A. in mathematics at SUNY, Stony Brook, last June. She's currently adjunct instructor of mathematics at Suffolk County Community College, Western Campus, in Brentwood, N.Y.

Margaret Jacobs reports a new address: 4061 Alabama St., San Diego, Calif. 92104.

Leavis Jacobus is owner of the Women's World Health Spa & Figure Salon, recently opened in Somerset, Mass. "All Brown alumni and alumnae are invited to stop in for a visit 'on the house,' including complete use of all conditioning facilities."

Stanley Jaros has become an associate with Foran and Greer, Inc., Akron, Ohio, a new corporate trust providing professional guidance on restoration, preservation, and revitalization projects around the country.

Susan Moroz Menichetti and her husband, John, report the birth of their first child, David Michael, on Oct. 21, 1975. "Second one is expected in September," she says. The family resides in Glastonbury, Conn., and John is executive director of Newington Children's Hospital, Newington, Conn.

Richard P. Morrison is a reinsurance underwriter with General Reinsurance Corp., Los Angeles.

Daniel S. Spengler is an industrial specialist with the Grubb and Ellis Commercial Brokerage Co., San Francisco. He is involved in the leasing and sale of industrial buildings and land in the Sunnyvale Santa Clara area.

Patricia Sanders Santarasci reports that she is a "homemaker," living on Cherry Hill Rd., R.D. #5, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

James R. Van Blarcom, a sales manager, is divisional vice-president with The Bibb Co., New York City.

Barbara Lazarus Wilson, who holds an Ed.D. in educational anthropology from the University of Massachusetts, is director of career services at Wellesley College.

68 Stephen P. Chilton, a research methodologist, is social science analyst with the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Larry Forman is a research associate at Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla, Calif. — when not long-distance bicycling, organic gardening, creating video art, or discussing computers with local school children. Larry has been studying the long-term effects of ocean temperature on weather predictions and examining the environmental impact of offshore oil drilling. His wife, Gale, is a technical writer for Computer Sciences Corp. and is a free-lance journalist. They both are avid vegetarians, Mexican-food lovers, and are cultivating a budding guacamole tree.

Rose Swol Henderson and her husband, John, report the birth of a daughter, Leigh Ann, on Nov. 7. Rose teaches part-time at Strayer College in Washington, D.C., and John teaches at Trinity College.

George E. Maden has been appointed assistant counsel in the U.S. Office of Labor Relations in Worcester, Mass. He has been a labor lawyer for the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Roy Pedersen has opened a gallery for primitive art, Journal Gallery, in New Hope, Pa.

Margaret E. Prance is supervisor of financial reporting with General Goods, Tarrytown, N.Y.

Judith Gail Pulver and Jeffrey A. Goldman were married Dec. 26 at the Beverly Hills Hotel, Beverly Hills, Calif. The couple is living in Los Angeles, where Judith, a graduate of the Berghof School of Performing Arts in New York City, is a composer-lyricist-performer currently recording for Cirkulus Productions.

Richard C. Reed has been named an assistant vice-president of the United Bank of Denver.

M. William Salganik is on a one-year leave from his job as a reporter for the *Providence Journal* to care for his son, Matthew, born July 31, 1976. Bill has been writing occasional columns for the *Journal* on what it's like to be a homemaker/father. He will return to his job July 1 of this year. His wife is Laura Hersh Salganik (see '70).

69 Delores Brien (Ph.D.) is a career counselor at Bryn Mawr College. She holds a bachelor of arts degree from St. Joseph College for Women in Brooklyn, N.Y., and has been working on behalf of women for twenty-five years. Fifteen years were spent with Grail, an international women's organization sponsoring cultural and education programs for women. After earning her doctorate, Delores taught American literature at Bridgewater (Mass.) State College and was dean of women at Widener College (formerly Pennsylvania Military College) in Chester, Pa. While there, she initiated a lifestyle planning program for

women students and taught a course in "Women in American Society." She has been in her present post since 1972.

Jonathan Cowan and his wife, Ann Malane Cowan, are residing in Lexington, Ky. Jon is a staff fellow at the National Institute on Drug Abuse-Addiction Research Center, where he is investigating the process of addiction and the clinical pharmacology of tobacco. He received his Ph.D. in comparative pharmacology and toxicology from the University of California at San Francisco last June. Ann is a senior applications programmer with Metridata Computing. She hopes to resume work toward an M.B.A. in the near future.

Robert C. Devaney and his wife report the birth of a son, Jeffrey Scott, on Nov. 5. Their other son, Bryan, is nearly 2.

Gregory "Spike" Gonzales, head tennis and squash professional for the Mid-Town Tennis Club of Rochester, N.Y., has been elected a director of the North American Professional Squash Racquets Association. Spike also serves as the first vice-president of the Eastern Division of the United States Professional Tennis Association and president of the Eastern New York section of the USPTA.

Leon P. Haller is a partner in the law firm of Purcell & Nissley, Harrisburg, Pa. His wife is Marcia Maxson Haller (see '72).

Jay Z. James is working on the technical staff of the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto, Calif., doing studies on the cost of nuclear power. He and his wife, Beverly Burton James '71, live in a geodesic dome house in the Berkeley hills. Beverly is working for her M.S. in sanitary engineering at the University of California at Berkeley.

William Lipton (Sc.M.) is a health physicist at the Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago. His paper, "Some Factors Affecting the Uptake of Plutonium-239 by Pea Plants," was recently published in the *Health Physics Journal*.

Prof. George A. Levesque (A.M.), a member of the department of history at Illinois State University, Normal-Bloomington, Ill., is the recent recipient of an American Council of Learned Societies grant to continue his research on free Northern blacks in the antebellum years. His study of blacks in Boston before the Civil War (University of Illinois Press) was nominated for the Allan Nevins Prize last year.

Thomas K. Lindsey earned his master's in library science from the University of Pittsburgh in 1975 and since December of that year has been working at the Science and Engineering Library, State University of New York at Buffalo.

Clifford B. McDonnell is a project leader at Xerox Corp. in Rochester, N.Y., working on the information systems group's financial control staff. He and his wife, Ann, have two daughters, Kristina, 4, and Kathryn, 1.

Bruce D. Moger has joined Old Stone Bank, Providence, as an assistant vice-president in the real estate investment group.

David Parker is an attorney with the New York City firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom.

Robert D. Ramsey is working in San Francisco as a staff accountant for Arthur Andersen & Co.

Samuel Rotondi was elected to the Mas-

sachusetts State Senate in November and sworn into office in January. The freshman senator represents the Fourth Middlesex District, comprised of the cities and towns of Arlington, Lexington, West Medford, Winchester, and Woburn, and he becomes the first Brown alumnus to join the forty-member Senate. Sam graduated from Suffolk Law School, practiced law for two years, and then became a director of legislation for the Massachusetts Bar Association. In that capacity, he co-authored legislation that put an end to part-time judges in the Bay State. Sam left that position in February 1976 to begin his campaign against an incumbent state senator. He personally visited 35,000 homes and won an overwhelming victory, capturing forty-seven of forty-nine precincts. A native of Winchester, Sam and his wife, Diane, have two children, Lauren Elizabeth, 3, and Jeffrey Scott, 1.

William Sherman of Boston reports the birth of a son, Terry Snyder, on Nov. 23.

Tadziu Siencki (BAM, October 1973) of Irvington, N.J., has been involved in several interesting flying exercises during the past two years at Mount Howe Base, Idaho. "I was in the first F-111F deployment to Europe and also the deployment to Korea during the tree-cutting incident in the summer of 1976," he says. "I'm now involved in a wing move to the RAF base in Lakeheath, England, just thirty miles from Oxford. We will be flying over four squadrons of F-111F's in a major realignment of forces in response to the Warsaw Pact upgrading. Joining me this summer will be my wife, Frances, and our two children." He expects to be in England for four years.

John R. Thelin's new book, *The Cultivation of Ivy*, has been receiving a good press. The book attempts to explore the history of the Ivy colleges, beginning with the similarities and differences of the nebulous "historical New England colleges," and culminating with the formation of the Ivy Group Conference and describing the Ivy image of the 1950s and 1960s. The book was published by Schenkman Publishing Co., New York City. John received his M.A. and Ph.D. from Berkeley and is now teaching at the University of Kentucky.

Eleanor H. Warnock is at Pendle Hill, a Quaker study center just outside Philadelphia. "In the previous year and a half I was at the University of California at San Diego, working with computers in the psychology department."

70 William A. Anderson and his wife, Linda Saltzman Anderson (see '71), are in graduate school. Bill hopes to complete his Ph.D. in social work at Florida State University by the fall.

Douglas S. Campbell (A.M.), associate professor of English at Mansfield State College, Mansfield, Pa., is spending his spring sabbatical working for the *Dallas Morning News*, Dallas, Texas. He is serving as a reporter "intern" for the religion and medical editors.

Dr. Deborah Morgan Davenport received her B.A. from Douglass College in 1971 and her M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1975. She's now a physician with Student Health Services at the University of Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth S. Judson is an administrative assistant in a Peace Corps training project in Putney, Vt.

Bruce A. Horwitz is working for Itek Corp. of Lexington, Mass., as a senior electro-optic engineer, having received his Ph.D. in optics from the University of Rochester last May.

Peter D. McMenamin and Diane M. Abbate were married in February. He is a candidate for a Ph.D. in economics from Berkeley and holds a joint teaching appointment in the departments of economics and health administration at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Michael J. McTighe is a member of the history department faculty at Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio. He is a candidate for his Ph.D. in American history from the University of Chicago.

Sarah J. Sager is student cantor at Temple Sinai in Stamford, Conn., while pursuing her program of cantorial studies at the School of Sacred Music, Hebrew Union College, New York City. She holds a master's degree in music literature from the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston.

Laura Hersh Salganik and her husband, Bill (see '68), became parents of a son, Matthew, on July 31, 1976. Laura is a research and evaluation specialist with the Rhode Island Department of Education. The family lives in Providence.

71 Linda Saltzman Anderson and William A. Anderson (see '70) are attending Florida State University. Linda expects to complete work on her Ph.D. in criminology this summer.

Dr. Emmanuelle Q. Chiappinelli is a pediatric resident at the Upstate Medical Center, Syracuse, N.Y.

Deborah J. Kapp was ordained last December by the Presbytery of Newark, N.J., as the assistant interim minister at Central Presbyterian Church in Montclair, N.J. She was married Jan. 17, 1976, to Anthony T. Keeger, but will retain her maiden name.

Beverly Burton James is studying toward an M.S. in sanitary engineering at the University of California, Berkeley. She and her husband, Jay Z. James '69, live in a recently completed geodesic dome house in the Berkeley hills.

Roz Laudati received her Ph.D. in counseling psychology last July and has taken a position as a private counselor and psychological consultant at Center East, the Catholic student center in Iowa City, Iowa.

Esther Levis Levine is teaching Spanish and French at Harper College, Palatine, Ill.

Alfred K. Potter II has been promoted to development engineer in the sales engineering division of Bethlehem Steel Corporation. He had been a sales engineer in the Chicago sales district.

William Provost (A.M.) has been promoted to accounting manager with A.T. Cross Co., Lincoln, R.I.

Russell J. Tyler, an attorney in Enfield, Conn., has been selected to handle the legal work for the Pleasant-Whitworth neighborhood renewal project. He is a 1974 graduate of the University of Connecticut Law School.

Robert A. Vigorita has been awarded the insurance industry's professional designa-

tion, Chartered Life Underwriter. He's with Phoenix Insurance Co., Providence. "I'm still a content bachelor, home-owner, living near the beach in Narragansett."

Regina Bannan Walsh (A.M.) has been named executive director of the Vermont Girl Scout Council. She had been assistant director of the Vermont Hospital Association in Montpelier for the past three years.

72 *David M. Birdzell*, a transcendental meditation teacher, is chairman of the TM Center, Cambridge, Mass.

Deborah Brouse is program director of the Diogenes Youth Service in Davis, Calif., a program that offers counseling and temporary shelter to runaways and other youths in trouble, and also works with their families.

Dr. Richard A. Cohn, Memphis, Tenn., is a resident in internal medicine at the City of Memphis Hospitals. He's now living at 248 Alexander St., Memphis.

Charles E. Gross, Jr., and his wife, *Julia Summer Gross '73*, report the birth of their first child, Andrew Robinson, on Feb. 25. The family resides in Barrington, R.I.

Marcia Maxson Haller lives in Hershey, Pa., and is a disability examiner with the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation. Her husband is *Leon Haller* (see '69).

Joanne K. Hinferty reports that she completed the master of public affairs degree program at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton in 1975. "Since that time I've been working as a policy analyst in the New York State Division of the Budget." Her home address: 441 State St., Albany, N.Y. 12203.

Laurie Nicholson Jordan is administrator at the School of Nursing, University of Michigan.

Steve Kraft is coordinating editor of the *Harrisburg Independent Press*, a weekly community newspaper in Harrisburg, Pa.

Dr. David M. Plump is a medical intern at the Ohio State University Hospitals.

Doug Price, former Brown track star, won the shot-put Feb. 11 in the U.S. Track and Field Federation meet at Montgomery, Ala. His winning toss of 61 feet, 3 3/4 inches also won him the most-valuable-performer award.

Stephen R. Walkerman is a test engineer (environmental engineering) with Ionics, Inc., Watertown, Mass.

Carlton L. Wallis, Jr., is a senior medical student at the University of Tennessee Center for the Health Sciences, Memphis.

73 *Joseph G. Albonetti* is assistant manager of the Medellin office of SAMS Advertising and Marketing in Colombia. It was in Colombia that he met his wife, Catalina Garcia-Feito, of Havana, Cuba. They were married in Santa Gema Church, Medellin, on Dec. 30, 1975, with The Rev. Howard V. O'Shea, Catholic chaplain at Brown, officiating.

Alpin C. Chisholm, having earned a master's degree in computer and information science from the University of Massachusetts, has accepted a position as a senior systems engineer with EMC Controls in Cockeysville, Md.

Kenneth C. Cuplik is tennis sales plan-

ning manager with Wilson Sporting Goods Co., River Grove, Ill.

Nancy Clarke is the composer/librettist program specialist for the National Endowment for the Arts in Washington, D.C.

Glenn D. Gillett and *Karen Sue Remington* were married Dec. 18 in Alexandria, Va., and are stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, where they both are on active duty with the Judge Advocate General Corps of the U.S. Army. Glenn is a graduate of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law of the College of William & Mary.

John W. Green has been promoted to assistant vice-president in the national division of Hartford National Bank.

Julia Summer Gross and her husband, *Charles '72*, report the birth of their first child, Andrew Robinson, on Feb. 25. The family resides in Barrington, R.I.

Donald Hunt is living in Dallas and is manager of employee relations with DAMCO of Ingersoll Rand, Garland, Texas.

Beth Pomcrantz has moved to 2111 Abbott, Ann Arbor, Mich., and is working at the Institute of Gerontology at the University of Michigan.

74 *L. Leighton Armitage* is teaching English in the Chappaqua (N.Y.) Central School District.

Emily Nixon Blum has been promoted to supervisor of the serials and journals section of the MIT library system. Her husband, *John*, has received his master's in materials science and is in the doctoral program in ceramics at MIT. The couple lives in Belmont, Mass.

Theodore M. Chatham has been awarded a \$12,000 commission from the city of Atlanta for the construction of a large outdoor sculpture. He is enrolled in the M.F.A. program at Georgia State University.

Marsha Clark, former assistant executive director of the Greater Baltimore Committee, has been appointed coordinator of the policy committee of the Center for Metropolitan Planning and Research at Johns Hopkins University, where she is working on her master's in urban planning.

Peter Crist is a staff assistant with Russell Reynolds Associates of Chicago, involved mainly with executive recruitment.

David E. Daucher received his M.B.A. from the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania last June and has joined PepsiCo, Inc., of Purchase, N.Y., as an international financial analyst.

Graydon G. Goss and *Terry Ann Tegnazian* were married Dec. 19 in Eatontown, N.J., and are living in New Haven. Both expect to graduate this month. Graydon from Dartmouth's Medical School and Terry from the Yale University School of Law.

Joseph T. Grause, Jr., is working in Boston as a security analyst with Fidelity Management & Research Co. He received his M.B.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania last May.

Scott D. Hicks is a graduate assistant in terrestrial ecology at the University of Wisconsin.

Jim Hutchinson and his wife, *Harla Kemp Hutchinson*, are living in the Chicago area. Jim finished his M.B.A. at Indiana last May and received the M.B.A. Association Outstanding Student Award. Jim's major was

accounting, and he accepted a position with Touche Ross & Co., Chicago. Harla transferred to the University of Chicago, where she is continuing to work toward her Ph.D. in sociology.

Kenneth D. Le Vasseur (A.M.) is a labor economist with the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics in Philadelphia.

Robert Muraski is working for Westinghouse, Inc., as a mechanical engineer in Boston and Framingham, Mass.

Archie J. Powell (A.M.) and *Deborah Bell* were married Dec. 18 in Providence, where they now reside. Archie is with the Rhode Island Department of Education.

Elhott Rosch is a third-year medical student at the University of Pennsylvania.

David M. Rubin is working in Providence as a research engineer with Marc Analysis Research Corp.

Judith Sanford received her M.Ed. in counseling psychology in 1975 and is now an outreach coordinator of a supportive services program at Salem State College in Salem, Mass.

75 *Bill Almon* was the starting shortstop for the San Diego Padres when they opened their National League season against the world champion Cincinnati Reds at Cincinnati on April 6. Bill played in the San Diego farm system at Hawaii the past two seasons.

Patricia Appelbaum has worked at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., for the past year. She moved this spring to 16 W. Myrtle St., Alexandria, Va.

Kathy Colgan is a graduate student at Rice University in Houston, Texas.

John B. Copenhaver is a law student at the University of Georgia in Athens.

Jeffrey Folkman and *Caroline Marie Russell* were married Nov. 21 at Philip Brooks House on the Harvard campus. Jeff is a second-year law student at Harvard.

Susan Rose Geller and her husband, *Norman*, are graduate students at George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn. Susan is in a master's program in child development, and Norm is in a master's program in special education. Both expect to graduate this August.

Bruce A. King is completing his first year at the University of Chicago Law School.

Mark E. Kerback is working in Boston as data processing personnel consultant with Perri-White Associates.

John LaForgia and *Jennifer Brower* were married Dec. 19 at the home of Jennifer's parents in Tucson, Ariz. The couple now lives in Miami, where John teaches fifth grade in a Catholic school and Jennifer works in a medical school. Among those in attendance at the wedding were *Clare Dacey*, back from Paris, France, where she works for a travel agency; *Paul Chiten*, a graduate student in music at Mills College in Oakland Calif.; and *Jim Kamen*, a law student at Harvard.

Victor H. Laws III reports that he has been elected co-chairman of the Moot Court Board at the University of Maryland School of Law.

Joseph F. Quinn III is a computer programmer and analyst with the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C.

Howard Ross, in his second year at

continued on page 54

It's reunion time, but Chris Love is already looking ahead to 1978

With Commencement '77 at hand, nearly one thousand Brown alumni/ae are preparing to return to Providence for a nostalgic reunion with their classmates. Behind-the-scenes volunteers who have toiled on their class reunions since last fall are completing last-minute details and looking forward to June 6 — a bittersweet date when the long-awaited party will be over for another five years.

There is little respite in store, however, for the woman who has masterminded June's alumni high jinks. In her neat office on the second floor of the Maddock Alumni Center, Christine Sweck Love '70 is already looking ahead to June 1978. Chris, who is assistant director of alumni relations and coordinator for all of Brown's class reunions, recently began contacting members of the "threes" and "eights" — the classes that graduated in years ending in three or eight — to start the ball rolling for next year's reunion planning. In the meantime, she is catching her breath after several months of feverish work on the 1977 reunions, while keeping tabs on their progress. It's all part of her job — one which didn't even exist formally at Brown until Chris took office in October 1975.

Before Chris, a former Pembroke and Brown admission officer, was appointed to coordinate reunion activities and serve as the University's main liaison with class officers, reunion planning was a somewhat haphazard operation divided among members of the alumni relations staff. With no one person to set a precedent, Chris walked into the job cold. "I had to pick up the pieces," she says with a smile. "Everyone had lots of ideas about improving reunions, but I had to go through the experience once myself before I could start implementing anything new."

The most important task Chris set for herself upon taking charge of reunion planning was to develop a clearly defined calendar of procedures for class chairmen to follow. She created a detailed, step-by-step system of mailings, meetings, and newsletters which, if employed conscientiously, results in final plans for June's reunions by January. That same month, initial letters to class officers of the following year's reunion classes are sent out. It's a never-ending process.

In addition to a tight schedule, Chris has introduced a newsletter, *Brown Miscellany*, which is sent to reunion volunteers three times a year. She also spent last summer designing and writing a much-needed hand-

book for class officers, which touches on every imaginable aspect of a Brown reunion, from toastmasters to complimentary T-shirts.

After just a year and a half on the job, Chris has developed a reputation among co-workers and alumni for being helpful, hard-working, and, above all, efficient. "I'm a very systematic and organized person," she says. "That was probably the biggest asset I brought to this job. I'm always calling people, getting after reunion chairmen, and reminding them of deadlines. I'm their conscience."

She stresses, however, that she is a coordinator, not a decision-maker. "It's up to each class to decide what activities they want at their reunion," she explains. "The chairmen send me their ideas, and I help pull it all together. I really just try to guide people. I have to assume each class's officers know the preferences of their own age group better than I do."

With seventeen different reunions slated for this June, Chris has her hands full just serving as a clearinghouse for plans, and for replies from alumni across the country. Among the more unusual activities she has helped to schedule for this year are a joint Sunday boat trip around Narragansett Bay for the classes of '42, '52, and '57; and a Saturday night dinner to be held on the first floor of the List Art Building for the class of '52. "They wanted a dinner in a really different setting," Chris says of the latter, "instead of at the Refectory or a more traditional eating-place."

One wrinkle Chris has had to deal with is the Brown-Pembroke merger and its effects on alumni relations. This year, the classes from 1942 through 1972 will be holding merged reunions, but the men and women in classes prior to 1942 will go their separate ways. Even at the merged reunions,

Chris Love checks on a reunion detail.



John Forastie

Chris notes, the men or women sometimes choose to retain a small event like a separate luncheon. One trend that pleases her is that "a lot of the classes decide to merge officially after they experience a pleasant reunion together."

An honors English major at Brown, Rhode Island native Chris Sweck became known to teenagers and young women across the country as one of twenty guest editors for the August 1970 college issue of *Mademoiselle* magazine. She served as guest editor-in-chief for the edition and spent a month in New York.

After graduation in 1970, Chris worked in the Pembroke admission office for a year, then joined the merged admission office at Brown for another two years. During that time, she married John Love '70. In 1973, they moved to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and while John finished his Ph.D. work at the University of North Carolina, Chris picked up a master of library science degree — something she had considered doing after graduation, but had put off in favor of admission work.

In 1975, the Loves returned to Rhode Island. John took a position teaching English at Portsmouth Abbey, where he also coaches middle-school basketball and drama. While scouring the state for elusive library jobs, Chris learned of the reunion coordinator job at Brown. She was soon working for her alma mater again.

Despite a work schedule that often runs into overtime, Chris finds time to enjoy her home life at Portsmouth Abbey. She and John take advantage of the private academy's tennis and squash courts, and collect Victorian antiques for their third-floor apartment in a spacious old building on school property. "When I'm not sewing," she adds, "I love to read. I'm on a mystery kick — John and I are both into Agatha Christie now."

Going into her second reunion as coordinator, Chris finds her job is falling into a pleasantly predictable cycle. The aspect of her work she likes best is the personal contact with alumni of all ages. "This is a nice change from admission work, where I dealt mostly with teenagers," says "The Mistress of the Revels," as she has been dubbed by Alumni Relations Director Jon C. Keates. "Here, I've met so many awfully nice people, and most of them are really grateful for the help we give them in planning their reunions. That beautiful cookie jar" — she indicates a ceramic canister on a table in her office — "is just one of the little tokens and kind words I've received. It was a gift from Lois Patten Palmer '27, chairman of her class's fiftieth reunion. Gestures like that sometimes make it hard for me to believe I'm getting paid for what I do." A.D.

Georgetown University Law School, is affiliated part-time with the Washington, D.C., law firm of King and Nordlinger.

Mark D. Silva is a bureau reporter for the *Muskegon Chronicle* in Muskegon, Mich., and is living at 715 East Concord, Pentwater, Mich. 49449.

Stuart H. Sobel is completing his second year at the University of Miami School of Law, where he has been chosen to be one of six representatives of the Law School in the National Mock Trial Competition.

Charlotte A. Stigler and *Richard C. Fikes* were married Jan. 2 in Armonk, N.Y. She is employed by IBM Corp. in Houston, Texas.

Claudia R. Strauss of Providence has been awarded a fellowship to study anthropology at Harvard.

Barry Whittaker has been appointed assistant treasurer of the Holbrook Co-operative Bank, Holbrook, Mass.

76 *Alan J. Axelrod* says that he has found a crewing position on a 76-foot gaff-rigged ketch, "Maverick," sailing out of Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. "Working out of the Caribbean Harbor Club, we take groups of up to fourteen people on week-long cruises through the British Virgin Islands. I plan to stay on the boat at least through this spring, after which my plans are uncertain."

James A. Beall is involved in solar energy research and development at the Energy Technology Corp., Providence.

Robert G. Berger, Jr., a student at Harvard Law School, has been doing some creative writing in his spare time and expects to have a short story published in the fall. He's a resident of Colesville, Md.

Thomas J. Bickford (A.M.) is president of Bickford & Associates of Wakefield, R.I., second-income specialists.

Jonathan B. Blitz has completed his first year as a medical student at Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse, N.Y., and is living at 175 Elizabeth Blackwell St., Syracuse 13210.

William B. Carey is attending the University of Denver Law School and is the assistant varsity lacrosse coach for the University of Denver.

Patricia Chapman of East Providence has been named director of membership development for Rhode Island with the Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc.

Cynthia Chilton is claims coordinator with Rhode Island Group Health Insurance, Providence.

Lori Beth Cohen is a student at Georgetown Law School, although she isn't yet sure, she says, whether or not she will practice law.

Thomas S. Colchour is with Amica Mutual Insurance Co., Wethersfield, Conn.

Jonathan Philip Cristy was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army on March 3 and assigned to the Transportation Corps. He will be attending school at Fort Eustis, Va., from April 3 through July. After Aug. 15, Jon and his wife, *Terni Kiser Cristy* '75, will be at Fort Ord, Calif.

Susie Gladstone is earning her master's degree at the Boston University School of Social Work.

Tammi Hauck is working in Glendale, Calif., as manager of Magic Pan Creperie, a nationwide French restaurant chain. Her

home address: 621 N. Hill #14, Pasadena, Calif. 91106.

Barry Schub is working toward his master's in business administration at Babson College, Wellesley, Mass.

Mary Claire Zainini is a credit trainee in the management training program at Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City.

Deaths

William Albert M'Coy '03, Melrose, Mass., former insurance executive; Feb. 8. Mr. M'Coy carried on the insurance business founded by his father in 1867 — George M. M'Coy & Son of Boston — until his 90th birthday. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his daughter, Eleanor Bush, 1100 Governors Dr., Winthrop, Mass. 02152.

Walter Bowie Wilbur '04, Charleston, S.C., retired attorney and trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board from 1935 to 1945; Dec. 27. Mr. Wilbur was a 1903 graduate of the College of Charleston and earned his LL.B. from Harvard in 1906. He was an authority on labor and tax law and welfare. He had served as Florida state director for relief and social services. Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Ruth W. Plowden, P.O. Box 8, New Zion, S.C. 29111.

Dr. Edward Halton Mason, Jr. '10, Montreal, Canada, a professor of medicine at McGill University who was internationally recognized for his work on metabolism and diabetes; Dec. 22. Dr. Mason received his M.D. at McGill in 1914. He was a major in the Medical Corps during World War I. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include a daughter, Kathryn H. Mason, 505 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal H2Z 1A8.

Kenneth Leland Nash '12, Suncook, N.H., retired chief justice of the Massachusetts District Courts and former major league infielder with the Cleveland Indians and the St. Louis Cardinals; Feb. 16. A 1916 graduate of Boston University Law School, Judge Nash served two years in the Massachusetts Senate, was named special justice of the Quincy District Court in 1918, and presiding justice in 1933. He was appointed a justice of the Appellate Division in 1942 and to the presiding judgeship of that division a decade later. He was named the state's first chief justice of the District Court System in 1963 by Gov. Endicott Peabody. He retired in 1970. Judge Nash was chairman of the administrative committee of the District Courts of Massachusetts for many years. In 1966 he was presented the John Augustus Award by the Massachusetts Probation Association "for distinguished service in the field of crime prevention and control." Judge Nash was baseball captain and an All-American in his senior year and was varsity baseball coach at Tufts from 1920 to 1941. Survivors include his wife, Herberta, New Rye Rd., Route #1, Suncook.

James Sinclair '20, East Greenwich, R.I., manager of the Outlet Co. of Providence for

many years; Jan. 19. He was a Navy veteran of World War I and served as a price economist with the OPA during World War II. He was an accomplished cartoonist. Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors include his wife, Elsie, Harwood Rd., East Greenwich; a son, Joseph, who is chairman of the board of the Outlet Co.; and two daughters, Sheila and Murr.

Dr. Robert Reed Baldrige '21, Providence, former senior surgeon at Rhode Island Hospital and former president of the Providence Surgical Society and the Providence Medical Association; Feb. 17. Dr. Baldrige earned his M.D. from Harvard in 1925. He was senior surgeon at Rhode Island Hospital from 1950 to 1960. In 1966, when he retired, Dr. Baldrige was retained by Physicians Service as a part-time consultant in claims adjustment. He was a World War I Army veteran and a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Helen, 80 Stimson Ave., Providence; a son, Robert; and two daughters, Mary and Barbara.

Louis Edwin Card '21, Fall River, Mass., retired executive in the marketing department of Atlantic Refining Co. (now Atlantic-Richfield); Feb. 23. Mr. Card retired in 1962 after thirty-three years of service in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut with Atlantic's marketing department. He was a Navy veteran of World War I. Sigma Chi. Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Dean Perry Jerozal of Newport.

Dr. James Corcoran Callahan '26, Newport, R.I., former chief of surgery at Newport Hospital; Feb. 19. Dr. Callahan retired from practice after a stroke in 1972. He was graduated from Harvard in 1926 and from Harvard Medical School in 1930 and began private practice in Newport in 1931. Dr. Callahan served as medical examiner in Newport and was a vice-president and trustee of the Savings Bank of Newport. Survivors include his wife, Ruth, 10 Bull St., Newport; a daughter and a son.

Dr. Bruno Giordano DeFusco '27, Providence, a practicing pediatrician for forty years; Feb. 19. A 1932 graduate of Boston University Medical School, Dr. DeFusco was on the staffs of the former Charles V. Chapin Hospital, Women & Infants Hospital, and Rhode Island Hospital. Survivors include his wife, Phyllis, 75 Gentian Ave., Providence.

Benjamin Frank Folgo '29, Johnston, R.I., founder of the Rhode Island School of Photography in 1944 and its president emeritus; Feb. 4. Mr. Folgo attended Tufts University Medical School for two years and was a member of the Brown faculty in 1931-32. He was a member of the Professional Photographers of America and received a national award from that group for meritorious contributions to professional photography. Survivors include his wife, Viola, 4 Roma Ave., Johnston; and a son, Donald.

Eric Trevor Gehlen '29, Gulfport, Fla., former consultant analyst with the War Production Board in New York City; June 9. Mr. Gehlen was a graduate of New York Univer-

sity. Survivors include his wife, Pauline, 2913 Beach Blvd., Gulfport.

Edward Wakefield Lawrence '29, '31 Sc.M., Johnston, R.I., retired vice-president and director of the Cranston (R.I.) Print Works; Feb. 20. In the late 1940s, Mr. Lawrence helped establish the research and development section of Cranston Print Works. He was considered a specialist in the development of new finishers and colors in the printing and dyeing of cloth fabrics. Beta Theta Pi. Survivors include his wife, *Louise Calcif Lawrence* '29 A.M., Reservoir Ave., Johnston; and two children, Steven and Anne.

Kemison Tilden Bosquet '30, '53 Sc.M., Riverside, R.I., assistant director of the Providence Child Guidance Clinic and the first president (in 1954-55) of the Rhode Island Psychological Association; Dec. 24. Mr. Bosquet was an instructor in psychology at Brown for many years and in 1953 was chairman of the New England Regional Group and the American Association of Psychiatric Clinics for Children. He was an officer in the Army during World War II. Phi Sigma Kappa. Survivors are not known.

Cecil Thayer Russell '30, Sun City Center, Fla., retired district manager for Alper-Morris, food brokers in Boston; Oct. 12. Mr. Russell was a former president of the Connecticut and Western Massachusetts Food Brokers Assoc. As captain of Brown's track team he twice won the New England and set varsity records in his specialty, the high jump. Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors include his wife, Mildred, 1212 Lake House Ct., Sun City.

George Winthrop Moore '32, Hyannis, Mass., owner of Cape Motors, Inc., Hyannis; Jan. 9. Mr. Moore was a 1934 graduate of the Harvard Business School. He was a former director of the Massachusetts Auto Dealers, president of the Cape Auto Dealers, director of the Cape Cod Bank & Trust Co., president of the Cape Cod Pro/Am Golf League, and a former commodore of the Hyannis Yacht Club. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, Emily, 113 Estey Ave., Hyannis; a son, Stanley; and two daughters, Constance and Wendy.

Samuel Dalton Mott '32, Block Island, R.I., former state representative; Jan. 31. Since 1945, Mr. Mott operated Mott Enterprises, consisting of the Narragansett Inn, the Spring House Hotel, Dead Eye Dick's Restaurant, Smuggler's Cove Restaurant, and the Oar Lounge, all on Block Island. Long active in the Democratic Party, he was former chairman of the Democratic Town Committee and former president of the Town Council. He trained for hotel management in several New York City hotels, including a period as assistant manager of the Taft Hotel. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include his wife, Eleanor, Ocean Ave., Block Island; a daughter, Susan; sons Alton, Douglas, John, George, Peter, and James; and two sisters, *Venetia Mott Rountree* '27 and *Bernice Mott Gill* '31.

Neal W. Hughes '33, Concord, N.H., meteorologist with the U.S. Weather Bureau in Concord until his retirement two years

ago; Feb. 3. Mr. Hughes was an avid coin collector. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, Barbara, 14 Walnut Ave., Concord; and two children, Andrea and Thurston.

James Joseph Lynch, Jr. '33, Brookline, Mass., former superintendent of recreation in Brookline prior to his retirement in 1972; Jan. 19. Mr. Lynch in 1967 received the District Achievement Citation from the New England Park and Recreation Association for "outstanding achievements in recreation during the past thirty-six years." On his retirement, the Brookline Recreation Center was renamed the James J. Lynch Recreation Center. Mr. Lynch was vice-president of the Massachusetts Recreation Society and director of water safety in Brookline. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife, Mary, 106 South High St., Foxboro, Mass.; sons James, Paul, William, Michael, Robert, David, and John; and daughters Sara, Martha, and Mary.

William Thomas Scott '33, Barrington, R. I., mechanical engineer for Federal Products of Providence for eight years prior to his retirement in 1975; Jan. 14. Survivors include his wife, Anna, 87 Alfred Drowne Rd., Barrington; and a son, the Rev. William T. Scott, Jr.

James Siesel Oppenheimer '36, Mobile, Ala., president of Oppenheimer Intercontinental Corp., Mobile; May 18, 1975. Mr. Oppenheimer was a consultant to the U.S. War Production Board in 1944-45. Survivors are not known.

William Crawford Perrin '36, North Brookfield, Mass., an associate with the New York law firm of O'Brien, Driscoll & Rafferty, with whom he had been employed for forty-one years prior to his retirement in 1974; Jan. 12. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Marjorie, 81 Walnut St., North Brookfield; a son, William; and a daughter, Marjorie.

William Amos Towle '36, Charlotte, N.C., textile executive with DuPont in Wilmington, Del., for many years prior to his retirement in 1968; Jan. 11. Mr. Towle had been president of his class and a class marshal. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Jean, 7015 Quail Hill Rd., Charlotte; and two children, John and Jennifer. Mr. Towle's brother was the late *Thurston Towle* '28.

Capt. Leon Philip Eisman '37, USN (Ret.), Frederick, Md., a bacteriologist who was the first medical service corps officer assigned as analyst and head of the medical section of the Office of Naval Intelligence in Washington, D.C.; Jan. 18. One of Captain Eisman's last assignments before his retirement in 1973 was as deputy director of the military blood program office of the Defense Department. He was on active duty for more than thirty years and at one time was commander of the Navy unit assigned to Fort Detrick, Md. Mr. Eisman received a master's degree in public health from MIT in 1940, was director of laboratories of the St. Louis County Health Department, and then joined the Navy. During World War II he won the Bronze Star Medal for heroism under fire with the 5th Marine Division on Iwo Jima. Pi Lambda Phi.

Survivors include his wife, Lillian, 206 Magnolia Ave., Frederick; and two children, Leon and Jan.

Charles Aloysius McCarthy, Jr. '37, Southbury, Conn., former registered representative with G. H. Walker & Co. in White Plains, N.Y.; Jan. 4. Mr. McCarthy also had been a stockbroker with Shield & Co. in White Plains and, since his retirement in 1973, had become an antique dealer. He was a captain in the infantry during World War II. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Virginia, 58 Heritage Village, Southbury; three sons, Paul, Charles, and John; and two daughters, Nora and Dini.

Ann Goodspeed Bostwick '51, Newcastle, Maine; Jan. 5. Mrs. Bostwick was president of the Newcastle PTA and a member of the Miles Memorial Hospital League. Survivors include her husband, Dr. George W. Bostwick, River St., Newcastle; sons Stephen, Richard, and William; a daughter, Elisabeth; and a sister, *Margaret Goodspeed Litteq* '54, Cranford, N.J.

Walter Milton Buschmann '53, St. Paul, Minn., assistant professor at Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary; June 1. A summa cum laude graduate of Brown, he earned his B.D. from Northwestern Theological Seminary, his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, and studied as a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Heidelberg. Mr. Buschmann served two years as a Naval officer. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his wife, Patricia, 1914 Arona, St. Paul.

Peter Wells '57, Nova Scotia, Canada, owner of Valley Lanes, a sixteen-lane bowling alley; Feb. 16, 1967. Mr. Wells transferred to Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, after two years at Brown. Survivors are not known.

Dr. Yale Howard Kablitsky '63, Hobbs, N.M., chief of the department of anesthesiology and medical director of the department of inhalation therapy at Llano Estacado Medical Center, Hobbs; Dec. 9. Mr. Kablitsky was a 1967 graduate of Tufts Medical School and was a captain in the Army from 1970 to 1972. Survivors include his wife, Patricia, 30 Carter Heights, Plantsville, Conn.; a son, Joshua; a daughter, Alisa; and a stepson, Jason.

Hugh B. Killough, Stuart, Fla., professor of economics at Brown from 1924 until 1959. A graduate of Texas A & M, he received his doctorate in economics from Columbia. During World War II, Professor Killough was consultant to the Economics Cooperation Administration on Taiwan and Indonesia. He retired to Stuart in 1964. Survivors include his wife, Lucy, of Stuart.

G. Geraldine Feeney, Warwick, R.I., former head of student personnel and food supplies at Brown; Jan. 9. Mrs. Feeney was at Brown from 1949 until her retirement in 1972, after which she worked for three years as a dietary aide at Rhode Island Hospital. She is survived by a son, David, of Seekonk, Mass.; and a daughter, Mrs. Nancy Goulding, of Cranston, R.I.

Carrying the Mail

'All of us are needed'

Editor: In your January-February issue, an alumnus of the class of 1963 wrote to explain why he is once more declining to contribute to the Brown Fund. He disapproves of certain activities and what he perceives to be "policies" of the University. I rather think his perceptions are based on what he has read or heard, rather than on first-hand involvement in complex and difficult social and human problems.

For more than twenty years, I have been a volunteer worker in Brown's fund-raising programs, and I have personally called on hundreds of alumni and friends. Nothing has saddened me more in all this time than to encounter alumni who have much but give little or nothing to Brown. And more often than not, the expressed reason for withholding their support is that they are dissatisfied with some policy at Brown or unhappy with some person, or group, or activity, or event at the University. They seem to feel that they cannot support Brown unless they approve fully of everything about the place.

I sincerely wish our fellow alumni who feel this way could see that the University is made up of many and diverse parts, not all of which will please everybody all the time. That is inevitable in a great university. I suspect most of us are dissatisfied or disappointed with some aspect of Brown, but fortunately we recognize that Brown is a dynamic and complex institution, and that it is greater than the sum of its parts. Brown exists across centuries and beyond the day-to-day issues and controversies of any given period in time. Good heavens, Brown would have long since passed from the earth if the majority of its alumni had not recognized that one can be loyal and supportive of an institution without necessarily endorsing and approving of every aspect of it.

Most of the alumni I have called upon over the decades have supported Brown generously, and have done so year after year. Moreover, I have witnessed and been deeply touched by the valiant efforts of thousands of alumni with limited financial resources who give to Brown annually, and then, to supplement their modest gift, work long and hard for Brown in a variety of ways.

Sustaining a great independent university from one generation to the next is an awesome and demanding task that requires the devotion and labors of all her sons and daughters. This year's Brown Fund goal of \$1,750,000 is built into the current budget, as next year's goal of \$2 million will be. We cannot afford to fall short. I would like to suggest to my fellow alumnus from the class of 1963 and to all who have withheld their support — for whatever reason — that this is

a most propitious time to come aboard and rejoin us. Brown has just inaugurated a new young president — one who is talented, gracious, strong, and unassuming. The University is beginning a new era, and anyone who has visited the campus in recent months cannot help but feel the new spirit and the new enthusiasm that pervades the place. There is a sense of excitement, a feeling that Brown is on the move again. All of us are welcome and all of us are needed.

GORDON E. CADWGAN '36
Boston, Mass.

Mr. Cadwgan is a Fellow of Brown and formerly was chairman of the University's Development Council. — Editor

Lee Clapp

Editor: Almost twenty-nine years have passed since I was a chemistry major at Pembroke. I've been waiting ever since for the BAM to write an article about Dr. Clapp. At last patience has been rewarded!

Dr. Clapp was the bright light of my college career. Obviously, he still is that for present-day students. His patience and good humor in spite of my stupidities will never be forgotten.

I was somewhat amused by the caption under one picture which purported to be of Dr. Clapp "answering a question" for a student. As I recall, Dr. Clapp did not so much "answer" questions as ask us more questions which led us to answer questions. I usually left his office wondering why I had ever bothered such a busy man with such an obvious problem and resolving not to let it happen again. Unfortunately, a few days later I'd be right back — to be met again by his smile and willingness to help.

Oh, that all teachers were like him!

CONSTANCE TAYLOR HOWARD '48
Searford, N.Y.

P.S. Dr. Clapp may be relieved to know that I did not pursue a career in chemistry.

Tuition vs. income

Editor: I read with interest in the March edition the story (Under the Elms) concerning the increase in tuition.

Although the raw dollar figures may suggest that incomes and tuition have risen in exactly the same proportion, I suggest two critical factors have been overlooked. First, the increase in income is illusionary because these dollars have substantially less buying power. Consequently, real income has not increased nearly as much as the increased dollars would suggest. Therefore, the parent is currently paying a larger share of real in-

come toward tuition than ten years ago.

Second, as this inflated income has increased, the recipient gets into higher and higher tax brackets. Consequently, the higher income becomes more illusionary because increasing portions of it are merely taxed away. That is, even assuming parents' income doubled, because of the tax structure, the net income has not come close to doubling. Once again, it is clear that a disproportionate amount of parents' income is spent on education as compared to ten years ago.

If both of the above reasons are put in combination, it is easy to see that educational costs have far outstripped the increase of any real income.

RICHARD A. YOUNG '60
New York City

Thanks, Brown Street Committee

Editor: What is the common thread linking "The Search for Dracula" with "A Night in the '30s"? Why, the dedicated Brown Street Series Committee. From the sublime to the ridiculous, this committee implemented programs for the Rhode Island Brown alumni community during 1976-77 with resounding hard work and good humor.

Alumni response to our potpourri of programs was fantastic: 1,250 alumni supported seven Brown Street programs. We also had good representation from the staff of the University. For many alumni, attendance at a Brown Street program was the first contact they had initiated with the University since graduation. Evaluations were highly positive — and we even made some money!

It has been our pleasure to serve as chairmen of this dedicated committee. For all their brilliant ideas and enthusiasm, we wish to thank Marjorie and Arthur Casey, Dodo and Bruce Donovan, Ginger Henderson, Betty and Peter Kougasian, Dottie and Len Ranalli, Jane and Bernard Scola, and Doris and Byron Stapelton. You've been great.

JOAN '60 and LARRY McMASTER '58
Cranston, R.I.



GOALS: Setting them takes vision. Reaching them takes vigor.

Goals – they're easy to talk about, pleasant to ponder, and always rewarding to achieve – for each of us and all of us. They also call for considerable belief, a coordinated hustle, and a collective extra effort and decisive action.

Take Brown's big goal of the moment. With the clock ticking away, we're in the closing minutes of our Brown Fund drive to reach \$2 million by June 30 – a year early (Brown's always been ahead of its time!).

We're already at \$1.5 million – a new record again – and the \$2 million *is* within reach. All it takes now is our belief, our hustle, our extra effort, and our decisive action. Each of us and all of us. It's easy if we *all* act on our caring and concern. Here's how:

- By June 30, 2,500 *new gifts* of *at least* \$100 each are needed. (75% of the Brown family has helped Brown's growth by giving at least once during the past five years. If we *all* give what we can by June 30, we'll make it!)
- Special thanks to those of you who have already pledged (and are included in the \$1.5 million committed). Completing your pledge by June 30 is critical. You are already counted and are helping to make it happen.
- There are some 4,800 of you who gave generously last year, but have not yet made your decisions this year. We need *all* of you to contribute again. We can make the \$2 million with your renewed help – and hopefully your increased support (the \$2 million target represents a 39% increase over last year's record).

Sounds easy, doesn't it? It really is, but *only* if each of us – *all* of us – believes, hustles, and acts by June 30. And the clock is still ticking. There's still time!

So this year – a new year and a new vision – we need your help again more than ever (and more of you) so we can reach the reachable \$2 million and help launch a new era at Brown.

We need everyone's help – especially yours – as generous and vigorous a helping as you can afford; as spirited as you can allot. A lot of positive things are happening on the Hill, and you can help more of them happen. By taking positive action by June 30.



The Brown Fund – if we don't, who will?

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JUL 1918
MEDFORD, MASS.

